THE PACIFIC.

FIRST PURE, THEN PEACEABLE — WITHOUT PARTIALITY AND WITHOUT HYPOCRISY.

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PACIFIC Theological Seminary

Since O'er Thy Footstool.

Since o'er thy footstool here below
Such radiant gems are strewn,
O, what magnificence must glow,
My, God, about thy throne!
So brilliant here those drops of light,
There the full ocean rolls, how bright!

If night's blue curtain of the sky,
With thousand stars inwrought,
Hung like a royal canopy
With glittering diamonds fraught,
Be, Lord, thy temple's outer veil,
What splendor at thy shrine must dwell!

The dazzling sun at noontide hour,
Forth from his flaming vase,
Flinging o'er earth the golden shower,
Till vale and mountain blaze,
But shows, O Lord! one beam of thine—
What then the day where thou dost shine!

Ah, how shall these dim eyes endure
That noon of living rays!
Or, how my spirit so impure,
Upon thy glory gaze?
Anoint, O Lord! anoint my sight,
And robe me for that world of light!

Correspondence.

Editorial Correspondence.

The summer campaign has commenced. We enter the great interior o the state. The place of beginning, the first point of departure, is Stockton. This old staid pioneer city of the southern plains seems gradually to have improved during the past year, yet not so rapidly perhaps as some others. A good many new buildings have been erected, among which are some fair first-class residences. Only a few new business houses have been built, but all the former ones evince a prosperous state of trade and manufactories. The great business of Stockton is in connection with the immense grain regions of the San Joaquin Valley. Hence, large agricultural warehouses and iron workshops are more numerous here than in any other city of the size on the coast. In one thing Stockton is a good deal behind the times. On some account there is not a paved street in the city, or one macadamized, and only a few graveled. This makes most of the streets muddy in the winter, while, were the main portions well laid with the Nicholson pavement like Sacramento, the city would be among the most pleasant in the state. This will come iu time.

In educational matters, so far as its public schools are concerned, Stockton may be considered the most enterprising in California. It has four large brick first-class school buildings completed, two more nearly completed, and four or five second class as primary departments. In all, there are about thirty teachers employed, a corps sufficient to form an institute for mutual improvement, equal in numbers to many country institutes. We heard of only two private schools; one, the seminary of Rev. Mr. Hunt, of long standing, the other a new moderate seminary by Mrs. Linenbecker.

The churches of Stockton are about as a year ago in numbers and apparent prosperity, but not in their pastoral relations. Both the Congregational and Presbyterian churches are without ministers, except temporary supplies, but each hoping for a pastor before long. In the mean time, their congregations are large and united. The Cumberland Presbyterians seem quite weak and likely to abandon their organization. The Second Baptist, occupying from the first only the court-room, has now no pastor, and is composed of few members, yet these meet and read a sermon each Sabbath. The Methodist, South, also are either very weak or wholly disbanded, while the Disciples, after different trials, seem, as in most other cities, to have entirely failed. The First Baptist, the Methodist Episcopal, and the Episcopalian churches, seem unusually prospering. The Roman Church has one large cathedral-like building, and seems well attended; while there are also one fair Methodist or Lutheran German Church and two small African churches, with a Jewish synagogue, and a minor place or two for Swedenborgians, Spiritualists, etc.

The Young Men's Christian Association has good pleasant rooms and a fair library, but is not, we judge, very active. The Good Templars or Champions have a fair organization for temperance, and a benevolent society, in a quiet way, is doing good.

Elder Grant was holding forth to good audiences the half week we were there, and though large numbers were in attendance to hear something that might be new, yet we doubt if any serious impressions were made. His doctrines, though evangelical in experience to vital christians, were almost as easy to impenitent sinners as many of them ever dare to wish for; thus they took strong hold of none. His policy has generally seemed to be to draw in somebody to a controversy, and in the personal excitement to secure some good followers. But none entered the controversy in Stockton, and his preaching seemed to us to awaken no especial interest. We have often been amused at the shrewdness of errorists in challenging good and popular men to a discussion, for in this way and in no other would they get a crowd to hear them: as a wolf round a flock of sheep, well inclosed by a wall of truth, can get at not even a lamb, unless by a boastful challenge to a contest he can induce the shepherd to open the gate to let him inside for the trial, when, though completely whipped, the animal cares nothing about this, for he kills and carries off a sheep or two, and this was the only object for which he desired the contest.

Stockton has one rare curiosity in a large artesian well in the open plaza, with the waters of which rises a large amount of natural gas which the boys like to set blazing with matches. This gas we saw burning with a blaze as large, perhaps, as a man's hat, till, in the changes of the wind, it was extinguished. We should suppose this natural gas would easily be caught, purified, and made to light at least all the rooms of the county buildings.

Stockton is favored with two or three good daily and weekly newspapers, but the *Independent* well maintains its superiority. We always feel a generous regard for this early pioneer, especially because of its ever able and candid character, loyal to the great principles of liberty, and largely free from that amount of scandal stories for which some on the coast are a shame and a disgrace to California. S. V.

Jottings from the East.

BOSTON, March 13th, 1873.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

The *Congregational Quarterly*, just issued, gives a large amount of matter of interest to all who wish to be acquainted with religious facts, and who desire to know the vitality of this portion of the Master's vineyard. From the statistics given, it appears that the whole number of Congregational churches in the United States is 3628; of which 776 have vacant pulpits, and 1562 are under the care of "acting pastors." The total number of ministers is 3201, of which number 949 are not engaged in pastoral work. The reports of benevolent contributions are incomplete, but so far as made exhibit an aggregate of $1,305,873 58. The aggregate church membership is 318,916; the total number of additions is 25,394; removals, 15,766. Sabbath-school pupils, 371,110. There has been a net gain in the number of churches of 61; members, 6962; 43 ministers have been ordained, 119 installed, 121 dismissed, and 11 have died.

Mr. Murray, in his sermon a fortnight ago, took pretty strong ground against the New England orthodoxy of the present day, arousing considerable discussion in different circles. The *Christian Register*, the organ of the Unitarian denomination, takes occasion to ask in an editorial article whether it is orthodoxy that has failed or Mr. Murray's faith in it; and adds by way of conclusion: "Would not his own 'anxiety for souls' be so 'overwhelming' as to interfere with his keen appetite and profound sleep, if he were really orthodox? Is it not his cheerfulness in the midst of heretics and lost souls, his admiration for what is 'manly,' 'moral,' 'humane,' 'charitable' and warm-hearted, rather than 'evangelical,' which is 'mischievous in its influence? Is he not getting all the advantages of Unitarian views, while continuing to be nominally orthodox?

We hardly know what our Unitarian friends find in this particular sermon to incline them so strongly to Mr. Murray. He himself is certainly far from embracing their ideas of religious faith, and it will certainly be sometime yet, ere even his own church will be ready to let him leave its pulpit, the sermons from which prove so attractive in drawing the masses to hear him.

The recent issue of J. R. Osgood & Co. of the second volume of Mr. Murray's sermons embraces this discourse which is causing so much talk, and it should be read by all who would know what one of the most thinking minds of the present certainly thinks of the matter. A city paper, in speaking of this volume, says: "Whatever may be said of Mr. Murray, he is fresh, original, and vigorous even to vehemence. What he has to say he says so plainly that there can be no difficulty in understanding it. Avoiding, at least in these discourses, anything that savors of mere discussion, he exerts himself to bring home to the hearts and consciences of those whom he addresses their needs, and the sovereign grace that is ready to supply them. He appears to speak from the depths of a warm and active sympathy with men who struggle and are weak; and his monitions impel not toward that which is visionary or unattainable, but that which is ready at every man's hand and waiting for his acceptance.

The Congregational Publishing Society which has been located at No. 13 Cornhill for the past forty years, have abandoned their old quarters, and taken possession of the spacious and elegant store in the Congregational House, corner of Beacon and Somerset streets.

The new store has a frontage on two streets, is commodious and light, and is filled with a general assortment of religious and secular works, including besides those of their own publication, the publications of the Presbyterian Board, American S. S. Union, and others suitable for Sunday-school purposes. The new store was opened last Monday, on which occasion brief congratulatory speeches were made by several clergymen and other friends of the Society. Rev. Asa Bullard, the worthy secretary of the Society, has held the position thirty-nine years, and still looks good for a number yet to come.

A special meeting of the East Boston Unitarian Church and Society was held in the vestry of the church on Monday evening last for the purpose of considering the resignation which was presented by their pastor, Rev. J. W. Cudworth, last Sunday morning. The expression of sentiment was unanimous that Mr. Cudworth should remain with the church, to the members of which he has become personally endeared.

The unanimity prevailing at this meeting has induced Mr. Cudworth to think over the matter more fully, resulting in a decision on his part to give up the thought of leaving, and to remain with his present people. All in the vicinity who know the man will be delighted that he is to remain in Boston, as he is one of a class who can hardly be spared, being in fact the style very much needed in our midst. We hope the success of his future may be more than doubled.

The Boston Missionary and Sunday-school Society, an organization under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Boston, held its annual meeting in the Bromfield-street Methodist Church last Tuesday afternoon at three o'clock, Dr. Eben Tourjee in the chair. The Rev. Mr. Woolson, secretary, read the annual report, embracing full details of the work, and a general summary as follows: Pages of religious matter distributed, 42,000; pastoral and missionary visits, 425; love feasts, 8; conversions, 104; prayer-meetings, 509; class meetings, 256; schools, 7; officers and teachers, 104; number belonging to the schools, 812.

Miss Sarah F. Smiley, the distinguished lady preacher, has been on a visit to Boston, and has occupied the pulpit of Rev. Mr. Pentacost a number of times within the last fortnight, greatly to the acceptance of large audiences. Miss Smiley is a woman of great powers and fine culture, and is said to present the truths of the gospel with such simplicity and beauty as to deeply move her audience. She has received a cordial welcome into many of the leading pulpits of the land. We take pleasure in calling attention to her visit in this city, knowing as we do that it has made for her many friends, who look upon her as a remarkable woman.

The latest rumor in regard to ministerial changes is that New York is trying to arrange towards getting Rev. Mr. Fulton, of the Tremont Temple, to locate in that city. It is stated in private circles that he will receive in a few months a call, and that if he accepts, a large edifice will be built for him that will seat perhaps two thousand more than the Temple, and which will be on the free seat principle. This, it is thought, will draw together large audiences, and give this sensational preacher a chance for still greater effects. It will undoubtedly be somewhat difficult to fill his place acceptably to the masses who from Sabbath to Sabbath listen to him. Still, if New York wants Mr. Fulton I think Boston can be induced to let him go, and run the risk of getting some one in his place.

The merging of the Hanover Street Methodist Society with that of Grace Church, and the giving up of the enterprise on Hanover Street, which will ensue, does not meet with the approval of the Methodist ministers in the vicinity, and at their last meeting, held this week, it was voted that the building be retained for church purposes, and that a mission enterprise be started at the North End with this as the nucleus. This movement will meet with the hearty approval of others beside the Methodists, and the result be productive of great good. AMICUS.

"Life Versus Death."

BY J. H. MORRISON.

> "To die—to sleep—
> In that sleep of death what dreams may come,
> When we have shuffled off this mortal coil,
> Must give us pause."

We all have a vague idea of some great change to ensue, when our bodies are laid in the grave. Infidel and bigot alike have some faith in scenes enacted beyond that mysterious blue canopy above them, notwithstanding all avowals to the contrary. The notion of some great change is instinctive with the human family. It is something so overpowering in itself, that all shallow falsehoods gradually creep away from its appalling presence. Men may go so far as to doubt, but they dare not calmly investigate, without exclaiming, "Yea, it is wonderful, how the Lord of all raiseth and upholdeth everything which he hath made." But, in this brief and checkered life, how many of us permit our attention to be drawn away from death and its consequences! We are fascinated and spell-bound by the artificial glitter and gayety of this world. We peacefully float on the surface, little dreaming of the vortex which threatens our soul's destruction.

We live and die as myriads have lived and died before us, without any particular care or thought of heaven or hell; not that we are reckless or hardened, but because it does not essentially concern our worldly stations. Yet, while we are busying ourselves with our daily occupations, Death's dart is suddenly felt within our circle. We may not be assailed by any particular dread, still we cling tenaciously to what we call life—this mystery of existence—which we so futilely endeavor to understand.

If there is any country which is distinguished for a stoical indifference to death and a future state, I think it is California. Not that we are a particularly wild or reckless people, not that we lack broad and noble sympathies, but because we have no fear of a sudden summons, and do not consider life as a burden which every man and woman must bear alone. We are by no means atheistical, or inclined to infidelity, yet our mental eye, like our bodily one, seems incapable of travelling into the misty regions beyond the grave. The fact is, that in this great and undeveloped region of the Occident, innumerable vicissitudes and crises have so absorbed our thoughts, as to utterly unfit us for so calm and composed a duty as reflecting on our future life. To be sure, we have already inconsiderably emerged from this pitiful condition, yet our material interests still concern us so much as scarcely to leave room for a prayerful spirit. The consequence is, that we are neither sustained, directed nor governed by the eternal principles of the Book of books. It is true that the faculties and powers which God has blessed men with should have full play; particularly in a grand country like California they should have ample scope for their development and application. But we should endeavor to neutralize this purely material existence, or all its tendencies will be fatally dangerous. When a man has once freed himself from ignominious bondage, what a vast field of moral discursiveness he sees. How many hidden rocks he discovers, threatening his highest and best moral interests. Material men of California, do you not see that all your boasted enterprise and progressiveness are toward death?

Life is precious everywhere, from the lowest to the highest of God's creatures, yet how comparatively few have the faculty of partaking of the good which he has so graciously offered us. With what painful reality and indignation we awaken to our own deplorable condition, and to the demoralizing effect it has upon others.

But for what purpose do we exist in this world? Merely to gratify a sordid, restless spirit styled ambition? to enjoy its pleasures, annihilate our true manhood, and rush toward the dark realm? In this go-ahead city of San Francisco, how many there are in this predicament, who, now enjoying the day-dream of their fancies, shall fall at length into sore disappointment! And that noblest possession, the human heart, can hardly be preserved against the crooked policy of their lives. How fearfully has that spirit which criminates worldings prevailed! but like inscriptions on the sands of the seashore, the waves of death shall entirely wash all away, and leave only miserable wrecks behind. You who are particularly desirous to be rich in this world's goods, dare you look up to Heaven, or bend the knee one lone moment, without fear and trembling?

Another great drawback in a material existence is, a serious mental contraction. Our minds are so strongly and intently exercised in some one particular point that the mental eye has not the power to attain a wide range. Mental contraction, of course, is the consequence, and this, to some considerable extent, I think, makes us hold more closely to those interests which, like the gossamer's threads, may be broken by the breeze of the next moment, and precludes our admission to the higher places of spiritual enjoyment. "The forgetfulness of God," observes Lord Bolingbroke, "may be attributed to the influence of secondary causes." Now, we Californians, as a class of people, seem to be especially influenced by secondary causes, irrespective of God. Our public press is an exemplification of this statement, and we undoubtedly almost entirely live and move in an atmosphere of secondary causes. The motions of its wheels and the sounds of its mechanism too often exclude the sound of God's voice. We see the skill of humanity exercised everywhere around us, and delight in contemplating its results. We see in their ranks ingenuity, perseverance, free thought, rapidity of action, and determination of will; by these only secondary causes we seem to act, and find that circumstances give away, and to them is yielded the noblest longings of our hearts.

We do not perceive that there is an undercurrent of the moral government of God; and every great success of the energy and skill of man seems to add another film to our mortal eyes, so as to shut God out entirely as the moral governor of the world. With this habit of looking exclusively upon secondary causes, we are undeniably losing our grasp upon life, and preparing our souls for death. We get no refreshment from the fountain of life, for in our engrossing familiarity with secondary causes, we lose sight of the mighty Creator. It is not practicable for the unspiritualized mind to break the chains that bind it. The prevalence of ambition, of speculation, of absorbtion, of overapplication to material things, and forgetfulness of God, are traits which should no longer tarnish our name. It were a thousand times better that all our natural resources should be diminished, than that our spiritual and moral qualities should be sapped. "Yes, men who are destitute of moral culture and religious elevation, you will go down to your graves in the unmistakable hands of death. There is no need of anxiety for the morrow; you live but to die." So says a great religious teacher; and he might have added, there is no rest for your troubled spirits. You are victims bound to the wheel of time, and are utterly unconscious of a regenerate spirit. But the world is awakeniug, and all pitiful, deluded creatures may find some moral and spiritual cultivation. Then all shall act with mutual determination, and an incalculable blessing will be the result.

ALAMEDA, Feb. 9th, 1873.

"ST. PAUL, AND MODERN THOUGHT." The Rev. W. Parry, late of Brooklyn, delivered at Nortonville Congregational Church, on Sunday evening, March 23d, an excellent lecture on the above subject. The lecture reviewed the modern phases of thought, and referred to Comte, Tyndall, Huxley and other writers. Having stated that the general tendency of modern thought was toward materialism, and a denial of the spiritual, the speaker confronted this with the experience of St. Paul and others. The important fact which Mr. Parry insisted upon was, that St. Paul had seen the Lord Jesus Christ. He then analyzed the spiritual experience of St. Paul, proving that it was an historical fact, and not fictitious or imaginary. In support of the objective character of what St. Paul saw, the lecturer showed that it was rendered probable by experiences of a similar kind by others; and also by the persistence of the impression produced upon St. Paul's mind. St. Paul never suspected an illusion, and never moved into a state of consciousness which enabled him to detect the fallacy of his impression, though he was eminently qualified to do so. Mr. Parry then contrasted the force of experience and the deduction of reason, showing that a single fact might overthrow a thousand inferences. The materialist deduces, from a long chain of reasoning, that there is no spiritual existence beyond this life; St. Paul and thousands of others say they have witnessed the presence of spiritual beings: the chain of reasoning is broken by the facts presented by St. Paul and others; a single spiritual being seen is enough to establish the existence of a spiritual world, the possibilities of being then become infinite; if *one* spiritual being beyond the limits of this life, why not millions? Immortality becomes the inheritance of all. With this conviction, trusting his own consciousness as the result of experience, St. Paul departed this life in the full assurance of a life hereafter. COM.

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Is it Worth While?

"I wonder if it's worth while?

So queried a young man, as he sat absorbed in deep thought. He was trying to decide whether, in view of his being a farmer, it would be profitable for him to obtain a thorough education. He knew of farmers who could scarcely read and write; none who professed more than a common education, yet many were good farmers in prosperous circumstances, and apparently contented and happy; and he had so often heard the idea of a farmer having knowledge scoffed at as a thing incompatible with his vocation. Thus he reasoned with himself. He loved the life of a farmer; to him it did not seem drudgery to till the rich fields, and he was impatient to enter on the work. Yet he was ambitious and wished to honor his profession, and if this was to be done better by an education than otherwise, why, he had both the means and the inclination to procure it. Long he pondered, but his mind had acquired a thirst for knowledge, and knowing that no calling can be too well understood, he decided that in the end it would not be time lost nor money wasted and entered college. While there he did not forget the object of his studies, and though the classics were not neglected, the sciences were carefully regarded.

Steadily he pursued his course until the closing days of college life drew near. His friends the meantime looked on, proud of his ability, and pictured to themselves the glories he would win, and in anticipation, no doubt, of reflecting some of its rays. Among his classmates he was looked upon as the model of the class. Imagine their astonishment, as they were gathered together, laying plans for the future, to hear him say, "I mean to be a farmer."

"Why, Fred Meller, are you crazy?" exclaimed one; "you a farmer! To think of hiding yourself in the obscurity of that hum drum existence; you might as well commit suicide at once."

"I do not think there is any thing desperate in it, Granger; there is certainly need of good farmers."

"But what can there be in hoeing and digging, from sunrise to sunset, that can possibly be attractive to a person of your culture? I would not degrade myself so," spoke up another.

"Degrade! How can any honest employment degrade? Are not farmers, as a class, men of acknowledged integrity; and have not some that the world has been proud to honor been farmers? No; I will not degrade myself by being one."

"Well, you will, at least, admit that you will lose the privileges of society. What will you do with your Greek and Latin? Teach it to your cattle, perhaps, and waste your fine abilities in lecturing the stars!"

"No; you do me injustice. I have thought well upon the subject, and trust that I shall not let my mental powers become inactive. As for Greek and Latin, you will agree that I shall have as much need of them as a merchant has. They will help me improve and enjoy my leisure moments. There certainly will be use for the Natural Sciences. For the rest, do not imagine that I shall disregard the benefits of society."

"Well, Meller, I hope you will succeed in your expectations. But tell me, do you think it necessary for farmers to be educated?"

"Most certainly I do. I think education as necessary to a farmer as to a man of any other vocation."

Although silenced, they were not convinced.

"I think it a shame!" exclaimed Henry Granger that evening, after full five minutes of silence and deep thought—a silence, by the way very long for him.

"What is so very disgraceful, Henry?" and his sister looked up inquiringly.

"Why, there's Fred Meller, the best scholar in our class, has splendid talents, and well fitted to make his mark in the world, you would not think but that he would be eager to secure some honorable position, which he is so well able to fill, (she did, though), well what is he going to do but bury himself in some wilderness, and actually become a farmer? I do believe the fellow has not a particle of ambition."

"Perhaps he has not much; not however for the fickle applause of men, but to raise that noble employment from the low estimation in which it is now held, and cause it to be regarded, as in truth it is, an honorable profession."

"Honorable profession! Amy, I believe he has been instilling some of his absurd fancies into your little brain, but we shall never consent to your being carried off to die of hard work and intolerable *ennui* on a farm. Remember that!"

I do not see why one need to fall a victim to either of those things because one lives on a farm. Work may be a little harder, and visitors a little fewer but they may both prove blessings in disguise."

"You will soon find they are not, and we will take good care not to give you a trial."

But whether in view of Fred Meller's "splendid talents," or whether Miss Amy possessed a share of self-will, I know not, but it is certain that Amy Granger did become Mrs. Frederick Meller, and that soon after the happy event she did accompany her husband to the veritable farm.

It was not a place that looked inviting to the romantic views of a city lady. Yet she knew the mind and heart of him to whom she had entrusted her young life, and held the meaningless form and glitter of society of little value in comparison. And it is my opinion that Mr. Meller considered this lady with a cultivated mind, and a refined, loving heart, worth a dozen years of study. If he did not, he should.

Mr. Meller's farm was, as I have said, by no means the most promising. It had been under the care of tenants for several years, and fences, fields, buildings, all bore visible evidences of neglect. But he went to work, determined that a few years should make a great difference in its appearance. He did not follow in the time worn channels of his predecessors, along which most of his neighbors were still plodding, but took advantage of all the facts which investigation and experience had laid before him, and his own knowledge acquainted him with the soil of his fields and its adaption to the different products.

The neighbors riduculed his new fangled notions, but in vain. Knowledge is power, and he felt it, his fields proved it. As time passed, those who had at first ridiculed, began to open their eyes to the fact also, and queried among themselves by what means that old farm had been transformed into such a beautiful place. "How is it, that you have now a better farm than any one of us; you don't work as hard, and yet your crops are always better?"

"I know not, unless it is that I have learned the science of farming, for my pecuniary means were small."

"I did not know there was a science about farming. But if a little study can make my boys better farmers, they shall have it. There's Jim been asking me to go to college, and I told him it was of no use for farmers. 'But, father,' says he, 'don't you think that Mr. Meller is a better farmer than the rest round here, and he's been to college.' So I thought I would ask you."

The consequence was another mind fitted to battle with life.

Was it worth nothing to be able by example to satisfy the craving of young minds? He who thinks not has had little experience of the inner world of the mind.

So the years passed by, bringing their joys and their sorrows, and he gained the respect of all, his counsel sought, his opinion bearing the weight that superior knowledge joined to sound judgment and long experience ever will. He fills no public office, may never be known to the world at large, for reader, he is not a politician, but a farmer, and in that capacity is content.

For the satisfaction of the curious, let me add that Mrs. Meller is still living, and in her cheerful countenance you can see no traces of *ennui*. Her aristocratic city friends are glad to get an invitation to spend a few days at the farm.

Was it worth while? We simply give Mr. Meller's own opinion, supposing it to be the fact.

"Amy, that course of study at H—— was worth a mine of gold to me."

"Extravagant." Do you think so? then try it and see if he was far from the truth.—*Rural.*

The Dying Gambler.

A PASTORAL EXPERIENCE.

'Will you go and see a dying man?' said a friend to me, as I was walking home from church.

'Certainly,' I answered, 'and at once. Where does he live?'

'Just beyond the bridge, in the white house with green blinds; you cannot miss it.'

We went together, and as we went my friend told me what he knew of the sick man. He had been notorious as a gambler and desperate character. He had neglected his family, had become mixed up with certain thefts which had recently occurred, and was altogether a pretty hopeless case.

'He is not likely to live until morning.'

'And he is dying without Christ!' I exclaimed.

We hurried on and soon reached the sick room, where a good brother of the Methodist church was sitting as we entered.

I went to the bedside and introduced myself to the dying man. He was a splendid-looking fellow. His features clean cut, his eyes still bright and piercing, and his self-command remarkable in in view of his sickness and danger.

I said to him: 'You are very sick.'

'Yes,' he replied, 'very sick.'

'How does life look to you?' I inquired.

'Bad enough.'

'And the future?'

'Worse still; but I don't believe in everlasting punishment.'

'Never mind,' I said, 'you believe in punishment; let us get out of that if we can.'

'Yes,' he answered earnestly.

Then, in a very few words I told him of the merits of Jesus, which avails for even the chief of sinners, and urged him to cast himself on Jesus as his Saviour. He looked me fairly in the eyes, and said with a contemptuous voice,

'That may do for you sir, but I have been too bad a man. It isn't fair for God to let me in on the same terms he gives you,' and saying this he turned his face away.

''It is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptation, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners,' and, 'the blood of Jesus Christ, his Son cleanseth us from all sin.' These my dear sir, are not my words but God's. If your life is as black as this black glove of mine, be sure that the merits of Jesus are whiter than my bare hand, and the whiteness of Jesus offsets the blackness of the sinner. We are saved for his sake. God wants to save you. Only yield to Jesus.'

Again that contemptuous look from those bright eyes, and the reply,

'Oh! that's the way you put it.'

'No, it is not my way of putting it; it is God's way. Here, Mr. Short is a Methodist, he puts it so, and Mr. Venn is a Baptist, and he puts it so, and I am a Presbyterian, and I put it so. It is the salvation of Jesus. Only accept it and you may be saved.'

He seemed interested at last. We prayed and went away.

A day or two afterwards when I visited him, he gave evidence of a change of heart, and throughout his life, which lasted several weeks, he grew as a Christian. Evidently the Spirit of God was teaching him. His questions indicated it; his interest in his wicked companions also, and his desire for his family. We received him into the church, and have every reason to believe that he is now with Jesus in heaven.

One of the elders, at his examination inquired: 'What do you think of everlasting punishment?'

'I believe in it,' he said.

'But,' said I, interrupting him, 'you once denied it''

'Oh, yes,' he answered, 'but things are different now. I see things differently now.'

The Holy Spirit had been reaching his head through his heart, and thus he had grown in the knowledge of Jesus Christ.

This leaf from a pastor's note-book may encourage some to labor for the most hardened; and show to some, how simple the truth is that saves the soul.

THE FIRE THAT NICK BUILT.—Here is a capital imitation of the style of "The House That Jack Built," worthy to become a household favorite:

Intemperance—This is the fire that Old Nick built.

Moderate Drinking—This is the fuel that feeds the fire that Old Nick built.

Rum Selling—This is the ax that cuts the wood that feeds the fire that Old Nick built.

Love of Money—This is the stone that grinds the ax that cuts the wood that feeds the fire that Old Nick built.

Public Opinion—This is the sledge, with its face of steel, that batters the stone that ginds the ax that cuts the wood that feeds the fire that Old Nick built.

A Temperance Meeting.—This is one of the blows we quietly deal to fashion the sledge with its face of steel that batters the stone that grinds the ax that cuts the wood that feeds the fire that Old Nick built.

Temperance Pledge — This is the smith that works with a will to give force to the blows that we quietly deal to fashion the sledge with its face of steel that batters the stone that grinds the ax that cuts the wood that feeds the fire that Old Nick built.

Eternal Truth—This is the spirit so gentle and still that nerves the smith to work with a will to give force to the blows that we quietly deal to fashion the sledge with its face of steel that batters the stone that grinds the ax that cuts the wood that feeds the fire that Old Nick built.—*Western Methodist.*

PREVENTION RATHER THAN CURE.—A young man about twenty-four years of age, of fine address, called at our editorial rooms and left an article for examination, a few weeks since. It proved to be well-written and interesting, and was accepted. Last week he called again with another paper. It was at once evident that he was under the influence of stimulants. He at first denied the charge, but with the next breath acknowledged the fact, and sank down into a chair the picture of despair. "God knows," he said, "I fight against this appetite; but there are times when I am perfectly mad for drink, and I can not restrain myself. No one can tell me anything about the injury it is doing me. If one should preach to me an hour he could not tell me anything I do not know about the misery of drinking, and he could not help me to leave it off. What can I do?" He reluctantly disclosed, in reference to himself, a few facts, fearful that some intimation of his condition might reach his friends, who had already suffered bitterly on his account. He is a graduate of Oxford, England; was in the public service in India for seven years, passing all his examinations creditably; but from his position he was sent home to his father on account of this fatal habit of drunkenness. He has been in almost all quarters of the globe, but his fiery appetite follows him, like an insatiate demon, wherever he goes, and interrupts his success in every form of employment. He is a fine writer and a skillful artist. He would have no difficulty in earning a handsome living; but what can a madman do? He first becomes insane for drink, and then delirious in it. His family in England are Wesleyans, and every Sabbath since he has been in Boston he has been among the worshipers in the Bromfield-street Chapel. It was a pathetic story which he told of human impotence within the folds of a serpent more terrible than the one that crushed the Trojan Laocoon and his sons. There is only one resource in such a desperate case. Only He who has power to work miracles could snatch such a man from the jaws of a drunkard's hopeless fate.—*Zion's Herald.*

A FEW years ago several persons were crossing the Alleghany mountains in a stage coach. Among them was an honest earnest, sturdy Quaker. As considerable time was on their hands, they naturally entered into conversation, which took the direction of temperance and became quite animated. One of the company did not join with the rest. He was a large, portly man, well dressed, and of gentlemanly bearing. There were sharp thrusts at the liquor business and those engaged in it. Indeed, the whole subject was thoroughly canvassed and handled without gloves. Meanwhile this gentleman stowed himself away in one corner and mantained a stocial silence. After enduring it as long as he could, with a pompous and magisterial manner he broke the silence and said: "Gentlemen, I want you to understand that I am a liquor seller. I keep a public house at——; but I would have you to know that I have a license, and keep a decent house. I don't keep loafers and loungers about my place; and when a man has enough, he can get no more at my bar. I sell to decent people, and do a respectable business." When he had delivered himself, he seemed to feel that he had put a quietus on the subject and that no answer could be given. Not so, thought our friend, the Quaker; so he went for him. Said he: "Friend, that is the most damning part of thy business. If thee would only sell to drunkards and loafers, thee would help kill off the race, and society would be rid of them. But thee takes the young, the poor, the innocent, and the unsuspecting and makes drunkards and loafers of them; and when their character and money are gone, thee kicks them out and turns them over to the other shops to be finished off; and then thee ensnares others and sends them on the same road to ruin." Surely the good Quaker had the best of the argument, for he had facts on his side.—*Good Templar.*

WHEN I was staying with a curate brother, a missionary spoke to his school-children. Being bound to a very savage cannibal district, the captain and sailors showed some little fear in approaching. He therefore said he would swim to shore, which he did; 'For,' said he to them, 'a mighty Savior upholds me.' Week after week he implored the poor savages to come to Jesus, and the 'mighty' Savior showed himself exceedingly powerful. When he left, the natives were weeping on the shore.

One man brought a pair of boots for his acceptance.

'But how did you know the size of my foot?' said he.

The reply was, 'I loved you so much, that I took the shape of your foot in the sand as I followed you.'

The missionary, much moved, said, 'If you love your Savior as you have loved me, and follow his footsteps as you have followed mine, you will be led from the glory path to glory itself.'

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THE PAIN-KILLER Is almost a certain cure for CHOLERA, and has, without doubt, been more successful in curing this terrible disease than any other known remedy, or even the most eminent and skilful physicians. In India, Africa, and China, where this dreadful disease is ever more or less prevalent, the PAIN-KILLER is considered by the natives, as well as European residents in those climates, a SURE REMEDY.

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Springfield, Tenn., Sept. 13, 1872.

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Dr. Lloyd of Ohio, surgeon in the army during the war, from exposure contracted consumption. He says: "I have no hesitancy in saying that it was by the use of your Lung Balsam that I am now alive and enjoying health."

Dr. Fletcher, of Missouri, says: "I recommend your Balsam in preference to any other medicine for coughs, and it gives satisfaction."

Physicians do not recommend a medicine which has no merit. What they say about Allen's Lung Balsam can be taken as a fact. Let all afflicted test it at once, and be convinced of its real merits.

Allen's Lung Balsam is the remedy to cure all lung and throat difficulties. It should be thoroughly tested before using any other Balsam. It will cure when all others fail.

It is harmless to the most delicate child. It contains no opium in any form.

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MEDICAL ADVICE.

Dr. W. K. Doherty's Medical and Surgical Institute is becoming a *sine qua non* to the welfare of our State and health of our citizens; and his rapidly spreading reputation, although it may excite surprise, is but the signal of skill, and follows as the natural effect of such a cause. We are personally acquainted with gentlemen who had suffered for years under chronic disease, and who had taken advantage of every available means that promised relief, but without success, until they called upon DR. DOHERTY, who in an incredibly short space of time has given entire relief. It is gratifying to announce this fact, because the Doctor is a gentleman who seeks, not by defamation of others, to establish his reputation, or to rear the superstructure of his own upon the ruin of others' fame. The Doctor conducts his Institute in such a manner as must be gratifying to all his patients. He examines, advises and recommends without charge; and the patient, after hearing his terms for treatment, can accept or reject at pleasure. In no case does the doctor make a charge unless he effects a cure. This he is able to do, because he feels the confidence which long experience has given, and no doubt the consolation which pertains to that confidence. Persons afflicted with either acute or chronic diseases would do well to consult the Doctor. At all events it can do no harm, as for consultation he asks no fee; nor does he insist on obedience to his advice unless the patient places himself under his care. His offices are at 519 Sacramento Street, corner of Leidesdorff, a few doors below the What Cheer House.—*S. F. News.* bmay 10

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No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Grateful thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist: There is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No system of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelminitics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

Mechanical Diseases. Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, will be subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS once or twice a week, as a Preventive.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. There are always more or less obstructions of the liver, a weakness and irritable state of the stomach, and great torpor of the bowels, being clogged up with vitiated accumulations. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goiter, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc., etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation (the tubercular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is effected.

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The Aperient and mild Laxative properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are the best safeguard in all cases of eruptions and malignant fevers, their balsamic, healing, and soothing properties protect the humors of the fauces. Their Sedative properties allay pain in the nervous system, stomach, and bowels, either from inflammation, wind, colic, cramps, etc. Their Counter-Irritant influence extends throughout the system. Their Diuretic properties act on the Kidneys, correcting and regulating the flow of urine. Their Anti-Bilious properties stimulate the liver, in the secretion of bile, and its discharges through the biliary ducts, and are superior to all remedial agents, for the cure of Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, etc.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus forearmed. The liver, the stomach, the bowels, the kidneys, and the nerves are rendered disease-proof by this great invigorant.

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Directions.—Take of the Bitters on going to bed at night from a half to one and one-half wine-glassfull. Eat good nourishing food, such as beefsteak, mutton chop, venison, roast beef, and vegetables, and take outdoor exercise. They are composed of purely vegetable ingredients, and contain no spirits.

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Literary Notices.

New Sunday-school books:

NOT FORSAKEN; OR THE OLD HOME IN THE CITY. By Agnes Giberne. Boston: H. Hoyt. 331 pp.

HEART'S DELIGHT. By Mrs. Caroline E. K. Davis. Boston: H. Hoyt. 432 pp.

OUR FOREST HOME. ITS INMATES, AND WHAT BECAME OF THEM. By the author of "Robert Joy's Victory." Boston: H. Hoyt. 352 pp.

The first of these books is a story of an old man, cast down sometimes, but not destroyed; with other and younger characters, passing life's discipline in a crowded tenement in London. In the second, Mrs. Davis takes the reader, as one familiar with showing such scenes, through incidents illustrating our American domestic life. The third volume is an English tale, and we are inclined to regard it as the most healthful of the three. The author is one of the better writers of this class.

The books are pleasant to look at, and are for sale in this city by A. L. Bancroft & Co.

We have received also, from Geo. F. Root & Sons, Chicago, a copy of "Sunshine for Sunday-schools; a new Collection of Original and Selected Music, by P. P. Bliss."

RECEIVED. — *The American Sunday-School Worker* is continued at St. Louis. It is published by J. W. McIntyre. We think well of it.——"The Illustrated Annual of Phrenology and Physiognomy for 1873" is published by Samuel R. Wells, New York. All sorts of heads disfigure and adorn its seventy pages—for twenty-five cents.——A sample of the new edition of "Songs for the Sanctuary" has come to hand. Eighty new tunes, several additional hymns, and handsome externals distinguish the new issue of the most successful book of this kind of which we have knowledge.——A programme of Cook's projected educational tour—nine weeks—to Vienna, for $400, from New York and back, stirs an old desire in our hearts.——The *Illustrated Christian Weekly*, besides being so very attractive otherwise, supplies illustrated lesson papers, well worth having.

THE QUARTERLIES.—Two of the Leonard Scott Publishing Co's reprints have reached us. The *British*, though placed latest on the list, is among the very ablest, and is especially interesting to us, as representing the Congregational thought in Great Britain. We have read with avidity "Frederick Denison Maurice," "The Emperor Alexander and the Policy of Russia," and "G. H. Augustus Von Ewald." The Bampton lectures of George H. Curteis, on "Dissent," receive vigorous criticism. We notice papers on "Iron-clad Reconstruction of the Navy," a contribution toward a Theory of Poetry and "Local Taxation." —— The *Westminster* has several scholarly articles: "Sophocles," "Parliamentary Eloquence," "The Decline of the Old French Monarchy," "Religion as a Subject of National Education," "The Republicans of the Commonwealth," "The Christian Evidence Society," "The Gladstone Administration." We notice that the *Westminster* thinks that "compulsory education may be practicable in countries with despotic or paternal governments," but not in a constitutional country. It says that "the country has abandoned the expectation of finding a national leader in Mr. Gladstone."

NOTES AND FACTS.—A classmate of ours, Rev. F. R. Abbe, has launched a poem, "The Temple Rebuilt."——Dr. Thomas Guthrie preached five years before he was able to get a settlement.——Dr. William Smith has still another of his dictionaries in the press. This time it is a "Dictionary of Christian Antiquity and Biography, from the Times of the Apostles to the Age of Charlemagne," in two volumes, 8vo.——The father of the late Prof. Bush, the author of "Notes on Genesis," etc., is living near Norwich, Vt., and was one hundred years old the 25th of February last.

THE AUTHOR OF MIDDLEMARCH.—Mrs. George H. Lewes, the author of "Adam Bede," "Romola," "Middlemarch," etc., was the daughter of a poor clergyman, but in early life was adopted by a wealthy gentleman who gave her the best education that England could afford. When she left school, which happened when she was still very young, Herbert Spencer became her tutor and friend, and under his skillful training, her mind was developed rapidly and broadly. He taught her to think, to reflect, and to reason by scientific methods. It is said that he first advised her to undertake the writing of works of fiction. She applied herself to the languages, mastering German, French and Italian, and became an accomplished musician, familiarizing herself not only with the fine arts, but also with metaphysics and logic. While in this stage, she translated, among other things, Strauss's "Life of Jesus," and soon after became one of the staff of the *Westminster Review*. Here, by her intimacy with John Stuart Mill and others, she became confirmed in their peculiar religious and philosophical views. Later on, she married Prof. Lewes, under circumstances which are not understood, and which are said to have involved a good deal of courage on her part. She and her husband are zealous disciples of Comte. Mrs. Lewes seldom appears in society, and resides with her husband, in a retired nook in the north of London, hard by Regent's Park, in a neighborhood of pretty semi-suburban villas, her house being surrounded by a neat garden and tastefully arranged shrubbery, where the noise and hum of the street is shut out by a high wall.

GUIZOT'S OPINION OF HYACINTHE.—"I confess," says Guizot, "that it does not seem as if Father Hyacinthe would meet with any great success in France. I regard him as a thoroughly honest man, and in his new work intensely earnest. But the French mind craves logic. Frenchmen know well that there is no halting place, no middle ground, between atheism and catholicism. I mean that a man must be a whole Catholic, or none at all. One cannot be a half Catholic. This is the position of Father Hyacinthe. Added to this, there is a prejudice in the minds of Frenchmen against the marriage of the clergy, and the marriage of Father Hyacinthe has offended public opinion greatly. It may interest you to know, perhaps, that before he married he sent to consult me upon the advisability of an act, which, among other things, would separate him forever from the Church of Rome. I answered that he should think a long time before doing a thing so radically opposed to his career, and calculated to embarrass his position as a reformer in the Church. Furthermore, I said that before marrying he must make up his mind to go all lengths in opposition to Rome, and to feel assured that he was really in earnest, and prepared for all the contingencies of his new situation. My daughter went to hear Father Hyacinthe preach the other Sunday at the Oratory. She tells me she was more impressed with his eloquence, than by any special depth or originality in his sermons."

EDUCATIONAL.

ITEMS.—James Coffin, LL.D., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in Lafayette College, died at Easton, Penn. He was born Sept. 7th, 1806; graduated at Amherst, in 1838. His life has been spent in teaching.——President Cheney, of Bates College, Me., has secured in Boston a subscription of $100,000, for the benefit of the College, with the condition that other friends of the college increase the sum to $200,000 within five years.——One of the most notable items is to the effect that Vanderbilt has given, through Rev. Dr. Deems, $500,000 to Bishop McTyeire, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, to found a university in Tennessee.——The Register of the University of California will show in the regular course for a degree, 141 students: 95 in the Department of Science, and 46 in that of Letters. There are also 44 students "at large," and in "special course." The present term closes April 2d, and the third, opening April 17th, closes at Commencement, July 16th.——The State Normal School, at San Jose, has one hundred and thirty-two pupils.

JAPANESE STUDENTS AND THE REFORMED CHURCH.—There are now over two hundred Japanese students in the United States, and about two hundred in Europe. More than five hundred have received some education in American and European schools. While a number of students were in schools in the United States, the civil war for the overthrow of the Tycoon began in Japan. The remittances to the students soon ceased altogether. They came to the office of the Board of Missions of the Reformed Church, saying, "We have only money enough left to return to Japan. We wish to remain here and pursue our studies. Please to tell us, and that quickly, what we shall do." Gentlemen of the Reformed Church were called upon in this emergency, and promptly and generously responded to the appeal. They engaged to furnish, and did furnish, the money to enable a number of these young men to continue their studies, at the same time engaging to meet the expense of their return to Japan, if that should be necessary. The names of these gentlemen we are not at liberty to give, without their consent. The students, then so assisted, now occupy positions of great influence and responsibility under the Japanese Government.

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Runs very Fast,
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DEFIES COMPETITION.
Great improvements in Needle. Cannot be set wrong.
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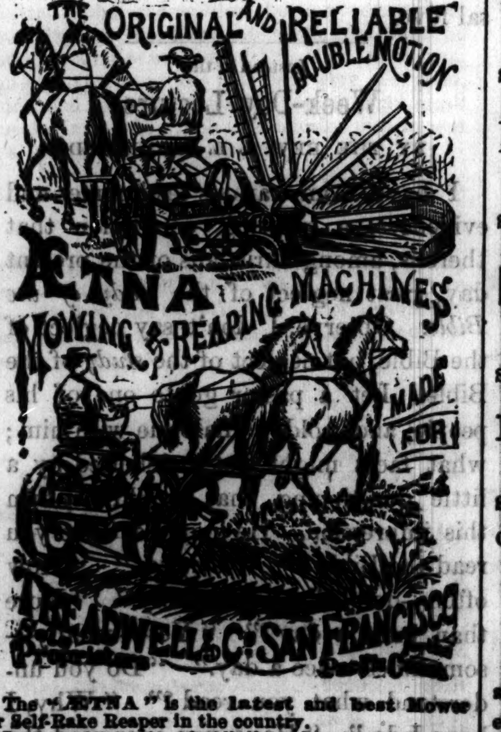
FOR THE HARVEST OF 1873.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DOUBLE MOTION
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MOWING & REAPING MACHINES
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It possesses not only all the advantages of every other improved machine, but has that which no other has—a Patent double motion, by which (simply on moving at the hand of the driver), either a fast or slow speed may be given the knives or sickles in a moment, and without in the least disturbing the ordinary gait of the team.
Treadwell & Co's List of Harvesting Machines,
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Ætna Mowers and Self-Rake Reapers.
Haines' Headers, Ithaca Horse Rakes.
Headley's Engines, Pitt's Horse Powers,
Russell Separators, Whitewater Wagons,
Kirby and McCormick Mowers and Reapers, Russell Horse Powers, Cultivators, Header Trucks, Hay Presses, Harley Forks, Hay Cutters, Victor Hay Forks, Hand Rakes, Scythes, Snaths, and every description of Improved
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AND A FRESH STOCK OF
HARDWARE.
☞ Our Headers are built this season, and have all the improvements for 1873, with also the Doane Patent Adjustable Reel. Our Russell Separators have the Leyfenberg Patent End-Shake Shoe when desired.
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For Churches, Families Schools, Lodge Rooms, &c. Low priced, durable, fine toned. The most popular organ made; 50,500 now in use.
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ONE OF THE MOST NOTABLE FACTS OF THE World's Jubilee at Boston was that the Only Pianos used were the
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Also that the
PARLOR AND VESTRY ORGANS
....OF....
WOOD & CO.,
Which took the highest rank, were the selected ones. While all other pianos were discarded at the World's Jubilee, those of HALLETT, DAVIS & CO. were selected as the best, and the only ones used.
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Old Established Troy Bell Fonndry
Continue to manufacture those BELLS (which have made TROY celebrated throughout the world, and which have been made at this establishment during the past twenty years) and are now making more bells, annually, than any other Foundry in the country, for Churches, Academies, Plantations, &c., made of genuine Bell Metal (Copper and Tin.) Rotary Mountings, the best in use. All Bells warranted satisfactory.
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Equal to the Finest in the Market.
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AFTER C. P. REAM.
The best fruit Chromo ever published.
SIZE, 22x27. Retail price, $12.
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AFTER SAME ARTIST.
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SIZE, 8½x18½. Retail price, each mounted, $1.50.
On the Saco River, N. H.
Lake Chocorua and Mountain, White Mountains.
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Wheat Harvest, Delaware River.
The above are some of Champney's best sketches, and are brilliant in coloring and true to nature. Executed in the best manner.
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Size of each, 8x10. Retail price, each $1.50.
Of the following subjects, from oil paintings, and equal to the finest work in the market.
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BLANKETS, QUILTS,
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CURES THE WORST PAINS
In from One to Twenty Minutes.
NOT ONE HOUR
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RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.
It was the first and is
The Only Pain Remedy
that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application,
IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,
no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.
INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS.
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING.
PALPITATION OF THE HEART.
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA.
CATARRH, INFLUENZA.
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM.
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.
The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.
Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.
Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.
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FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Billious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.
HEALTH! BEAUTY!!
STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.
DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT
HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES; SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT
Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm, and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.
If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure.
Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for,
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WORMS.—The only known and sure Remedy for *Worms—Pin, Tape, etc.*
Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.
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DR. RADWAY:—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the Doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried every thing that was recommended; but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, and one box of Radway's Pills, and two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose.
HANNAH P. KNAPP.
DR. RADWAY'S
PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,
perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Billiousness, Billious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.
☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:
Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.
A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden Lane, New-York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.
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WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
COUGHS, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA,
Sore Throat, Colds, Whooping-Cough, Croup, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Asthma, Bleeding of the Lungs, and every affection of the Throat, Lungs and Chest, are speedily and permanently cured by the use
Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.
This well-known preparation does not dry up a cough and leave the cause behind, as is the case with most medicines, but it loosens and cleanses the lungs, and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint
CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.
By a timely resort to this standard remedy, as is proved by hundreds of testimonials received by the proprietors. None genuine unless signed I BUTTS. SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Proprietors, Boston. Sold by REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & Co., San Francisco, and by dealers generally. G P B 17sept73

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And all other kinds of work in our line equal to the very best, and at reduced rates.
All Negatives Preserved.
JOHN A. MILLER, Proprietor

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WOOD AND WILLOW WARE.
Feather Dusters and Paper Bags,
DOTY'S WASHING MACHINES
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SHERMAN'S CLOTHES WRINGERS
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CROWN CLOTHES WRINGER.
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Annear's Shoe Blacking,
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Between Front and Davis Streets,
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A perfect apparatus, complete in every particular.
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Thousands are now in use in this city.
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☞ The Housekeeper's Pride. ☜
HARP STOVE,
The best and most economical Stove for family use.
CHILSON'S
HOT AIR FURNACES
For heating large Buildings, Hotels, Churches, Halls, etc.
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
PARLOR, HALL, OFFICE & BOX
STOVES,
Of every Size and Kind.
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Importer of
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RANGE,
PATENTED JANUARY 18, 1869, OF WHICH 40,000 have beeen sold is manufactured only by the
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....AT....
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☞ Observe Carefully our Trade Mark on each Range.
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The public are cautioned against imitations called Genuine or Improved, designed especially to mislead our customers.
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THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO:
THURSDAY MORN., APRIL 3, 1873.

INVITATION.—Now and then we mail a copy of THE PACIFIC to persons not subscribers. Let them receive it as an invitation to become subscribers. But without an order, the paper will not continue to go to them—it is not our style to send it and then send a bill for collection. Remit $4 if you wish to receive it regularly.

SUBSCRIBERS are particularly requested to note he expiration of their subscriptions on the label at the head of their paper, and to forward what is due from the ensuing year, with or without further reminder from this office.

DISCONTINUING—We wish it distinctly understood that this journal will be discontinued whenever such an order is plainly and properly given, and arrearages are paid at our published rates.

All communications on business should be addressed to C. A. KLOSE, Box 2348, San Francisco. Publication office Corner Clay and Sansome.

The *Congregational Club* meets every Monday at 1.30 P.M., at the library room of the first Cong. church edifice, cor. of Post and Mason streets, San Francisco. Ministers and members of Congregational churches are always cordially welcomed at these meetings. Visitors to the State from the East or elsewhere, are specially invited to find the place, and thus make the acquaintance of their brethren here.

The Valley Association adjourned to meet at Woodland, Yolo county, on the 2d Thursday (10th day) in April, at 2 o'clock P.M. The following are the exercises: Associational Sermon, by Rev. W. C. Merritt; Essayist, Rev. G. Morris; subject, "The First Day of the Week—the Christian Sabbath;" Review of "Science and the Bible,"—Dr. Wythe—by Rev. O. A. Ross; Exegesis of I. Tim. 3: 16., by Rev. I. E. Dwinell, D.D.; Plans of Sermons, by all, on Rom. 5: 1, "Justified by Faith;" Reading Rom. 5, in Greek; subject for discussion, "The propriety or impropriety of christian men engaging in business that requires them to labor on the Sabbath day."

The annual meeting of the Bay Association will be held at San Mateo, beginning on Tuesday, the 8th of April, at 10 o'clock, A.M. Sermon, by E. P. Baker; Essay, W. J. Clark; Review, J. K. McLean. Text for plans: Exodus 33: 18. W. L. JONES, Scribe.

Commodore Vanderbilt has recently developed a vein of liberality that was never before supposed to have existence in his composition. In addition to the $500,000 to an educational institution in Tennessee he has now given $500,000 for a female seminary on Staten Island, under the charge of the Moravians. No one knows how many millions this gentleman is worth. It is certain that he made a considerable part of his fortune by his steamers in the California trade, years ago. Would it not, therefore, be a fitting act of generosity in him to recognize the instrumentality of our state by the ample endowment of some of California's struggling institutions of learning? We do not know just how to ask for it, and therefore we make the suggestion and leave the appeal to make its own way.

The *Wine Dealers' Gazette*, for March, says: "We publish the *Gazette* for the public good. We do not advocate drunkenness; we have never written a line favoring intemperance in eating or drinking. We do not believe in excesses of any kinds. We are no bigots. We are willing to 'live and let live.'" We have never seen the paper or the person who advocated drunkeness, or proclaimed himself in favor of intemperance. But we have seen papers and persons who endeavored to persuade all people to drink wines, beers and distilled liquors temperately. When they had done so much, their part was performed. They had no more concern with those people. The rest did itself. The enemy came in "like a flood." Nobody wanted to make them drunkards, but after they were more than half made such, by being made temperate drinkers, nobody could prevent the dreadful consummation.

A New York dispatch states that a company at Newark, New Jersey, has been formed for the purpose of migrating to this state, to work and act together as a co-operative body. They intend to locate somewhere upon the line of the Pacific Railroad, and to have force enough to entitle them to a depot and postoffice. They intend to carry on farming and other industries, and to possess their property and perform their labor in common. We are happy in the prospect of the trial of such an experiment in this part of California, and in other than the wine business. The Anaheim experiment in the southern part of the state was made mostly by Germans, and too much prominence was given to wine making; which is neither morally nor financially the best business a community can engage in. It is, in fact, one of the worst. If these Jerseymen are moderate, industrious, virtuous and smart, they will teach us some good things.

Mrs. Stowe writes from her winter retreat in Florida: "We hear that the hotels and boarding-houses on the river are beginning to be thronged, and no wonder. What is the use of a glorious Union if one doesn't use its choice of climates? Many a delicate consumptive, many a dyspeptic and nervous invalid might be saved to a long life of enjoyment, merely by dropping winter out of the category of things to be endured." Just so multitudes are begining to reason. No one in poor health should pass his winters in the frozen North, who is able to reach a sunny clime and a temperature where frost rarely forms. California has advantages above any which Florida can offer, as a winter retreat, and hundreds are finding it to be so. Let those go to Florida who must; let all who have means and can endure the journey come this way. Here are society, and people, and business, and institutions, and churches, right where you want them; not lonely cottages and the solitudes of nature simply. Man lives by neither bread nor breath alone.

The city of San Jose owns the Penitencia Valley, a fine natural park toword the head of a canyon, among the hills, to the eastward of the city. It is about six miles from the center of the city, three across the plain, and three up the canyon. The new "Santa Clara Avenue" will reach it, and a series of improvements in the valley will make it one of the most magnificent, romantic and healthful parks in the world. We hope the park project will not be too long delayed. Nature may not suffer, but man will. To make a good park is one way to make a good people. But this new park will renovate both body and mind. This is what a local paper says of it: "The chief point in regard to the Penitencia is its mineral springs with their invigorating, health-restoring properties. Of these there is a large number and variety. Nature has done all it could in this direction, but it requires the hand of man to make nature's work available."

Congress having, the past winter, made provision for their issuance, postal cards are to be introduced, the first of May. These cards are to be three by five and one eighth-inches in size, and cut upon cardboard, weighing six pounds to the thousand cards. A postal card will be simply a blank card without envelop, upon which may be written whatever is desirable, and this will remain open, and consequently will not be of a private character. The Government has contracted for four hundred millions of these cards—one quarter of them to be delivered the present year. These cards will be both cheap and convenient, and will come into geneaal use for short messages. We have no idea they will diminish the income from postage. It is our thought that they will increase the postal revenue by as much as the sum-total of all the proceeds of the sale of them. The people are eager for the trial of them.

Amid the general sorrow over the decay of the public morality, the easy virtue of men in office, and the greed of money shown by many who were supposed to be devoted to the public welfare and out of the reach of temptation, it is something to remember that only about one-half of our congressmen called for the extra pay which was so shamefully voted to all at the heel of the session. Among those who spoke, worked, and voted against this iniquity, and whose hands are otherwise clean, are Blaine, of Maine, and Hawley, of Connecticut. The former has been already re-elected. The latter will be, with great unanimity, next Monday. By his pure and manly course, Gen'l Hawley has secured his own popularity and has probably saved his party from going into the minority in his own commonwealth.

The Spanish Cortes which proclaimed a republic after the abdication of Amadeus, and which has set the machinery of the republic into motion, has voted for its own dissolution and has left the whole matter in the hands of the people of Spain, who will soon have the opportunity of choosing a new legislative body, by universal suffrage, and in view of the fact that a free government actually exists and must be sustained or overthrown. Should the election prove one of triumph for the liberalists, the republic will go on and prosper. Otherwise there will be change, or fear of change, and a general confusion and strife of parties and factions, tending to anarchy. We must hope for the best, but may not see the right victorious now. Before its dissolution, however, the Cortes did a grand act of justice and beneficence in which we may even now rejoice. It passed an act abolishing slavery in the island of Porto Rico, and making all the negroes at once citizens of the Spanish Republic. That was well done. Live, the nineteenth century! Huzza for freedom! True, Porto Rico is but a small island in comparison with Cuba where slavery still continues. But this will do for a beginning. The end is not yet, though the result can be foreseen. Before the end of the century, if not within ten years, slavery will be banished from the civilized world, if not from the globe. Cuba may become quickly free and independent; its freedom from the mother country being of less consequence than its freedom from the wrong and curse of human bondage.

Lieut. Steever, of the United States Army, with his corps of scientific Americans, is now at work exploring Palestine. His headquarters are at Kerak, on the east of the Jordan. Professor Paine, the archæologist and botanist of the expedition, has reported some interesting discoveries. The land of Moab will be their special field during the spring months. The sum of ten thousand dollars has already been given with a view to a thorough exploration of Moab. Small contributions are coming in from the country, but there is immediate and urgent need for $10,000, for the complete equipment and support of this expedition. We heartily commend this work to our readers. The society is composed of excellent men. All subscriptions, whether sent to the President, Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, or to James Stokes, Jr., Esq., of No. 104 John St., New York, Treasurer, will be acknowledged in the New York *Times*. The region to be explored, on the east of the Jordan, is unknown and full of interest. It has been courteously reserved to American enterprise by foreign explorers, who are exceedingly interested in that country, and are awaiting what is to be done by us, with great expectations. Americans had the honor of beginning the careful exploration of the region west of the Jordan, and of the Sanaitic Peninsula, over thirty years ago; and it is a rare privilege which is now offered to us, to do for Moab and Bashan, what Dr. Robinson did for Judæa, Samaria and Galilee. The party is fully furnished with the best instruments for an astronomical and typographical survey, and it is the intention to do thorough scientific work, such as no American need be ashamed of. The society has made a good beginning, and now earnestly calls for the support of the American people. We cannot afford, for the sake of our national reputation in such matters, to have it come short in any department. Are there not those in California who will find a pleasure in contributing to so worthy an object? Some of our readers have been to the Holy Land, and others will yet go. All explorations will give new interest to a visit.

Our somewhat noted millionaire, M. Reese, having learned that the private library of the late Dr. Francis Lieber could be purchased for the sum of two thousand dollars, and that an endeavor was making to raise the money to procure the library for our State University, immediately sent a check for the whole amount to Pres. Gilman, paying the president and the institution a handsome compliment. Tally one for Michael Reese.

Hints of Preparations.

With most people there is a belief in "the good time coming." The world will not always be as it is. There will be better days in the future than have been in the past. With many, this hope for the world and its better condition, by and by, is very indefinite. It is born of the onward advancing movement and spirit of the age.

These modern improvements, inventions, inquiries, deductions of science and eager pursuit of knowledge, must mean something. But what do they mean? There will come, there must come something like a crisis, a culmination in the world's onward going. But what will it be? *What* form will it take? These questions with very many, resolve themselves into vague speculations about wonderful material achievements yet to be accomplished. But there is something more tangible; something that takes definite shape in this glorious prophecy of the future. There is coming an era of the supremacy of moral qualities. But what will it be? There will be more honesty, more sincerity, more charity, more regard each for his neighbor's welfare, more true worship of the living God. The power of pride, ambition, selfishness, malice, hatred, envy and lust will be broken. How? The answer may be partly speculative. Yet there may be some hints of preparations for the confiscation of crime and selfishness worth noting. Some of our readers have noticed how the gaslights are kept burning in the Bank of California all night. There are no blinds or heavy shutters barricading the large windows, but every passer-by may look in upon the counters and safes of the institution. Why is this? Has the good time already come? Has honesty become the universal law? Are the rogues and robbers all dead that a room wherein so much treasure is deposited may be left lighted and apparently unprotected?

Not quite. There's a watchman or two not far away ready to sound an alarm at the first stealthy step of prying thief, and the lighted room makes it more dangerous for him than the darkest darkness would be. That is it. Evil shuns the light. Crime hides and thrives in the darkness. O! City Fathers, take a hint from this and multiply your street lamps and gas burners. Light, plenty of it, is the most economical crime-detector, or rather crime-preventor in the world. It is a significant hint of preparation for "the good time coming" that people are learning more the value of light as an antidote to crime and the temptation to it.

One of these days, perhaps, some one will tell us how to make the night in our cities as light as day. If so, we will need fewer courts of justice and jails and prison-houses.

The telegraph. We are only beginning to understand its uses for moral ends in making crime so dangerous and detection so certain, that men will cease to plot because they cannot hope to escape. Wait a few years until rogues have learned it by heart that these wires strung overhead set a thousand eyes to watching them, and a policeman waiting for them at every station and landing in the whole country.

But our Courts; our sentimental humanitarians. Ah! yes; true.

Something more *is* necessary than certainty of detection. If the rogue knows he shall be caught, and yet knows too that courts and magistrates will wink at his crimes, what careth he? But we only suggest hints of preparations. Material agencies come first. They are being made ready so that when the time comes the moral forces shall wield them.

Man's body was made first and then there was breathed into him the breath of life, and he became a living soul.

First that which is natural, then that which is spiritual. Roll on, thou swelling tide of material prosperity. Quicken your pace, O Science and art, and make the laws of matter still more and more the servants of the will of man. And when the material agencies for the suppresssion of crime, for the increase of knowledge, and for the publishing of Christ's Gospel with quick dispatch, the world abroad shall have become perfected, then shall come the reign of the Spirit's power, the bright day of universal love.

Instead of the

Week-Day Lecture.

BY THE REV. A. L. STONE, D.D.

I have, from various testimonies and evidences, a growing conviction that there is, among christians of the present day, great neglect of the *study of the Bible*. Observe, I don't say neglect of the Bible, but neglect of the *study* of the Bible. Let a pastor go to one of his people, and hold a dialogue with him; what facts might not be elicited by a little questioning, that would confirm this impression. He inquires, "Do you read the Bible?" "Oh, yes." "How often—daily?" "Yes, daily." "More than once a day?" "Yes—usually—sometimes twice a day." "Do you understand what you read?" "Why, I hope I do." "Have you ever read the Epistle to the Hebrews?" "Most certainly." "Well, will you tell me what was the occasion of that epistle; what it is about; what the object of its author was, and how he sought to secure it; what the argument is as a whole, and by what steps of progress it marches forward to the conclusion? Will you give me a brief and general analysis of the Epistle?" "I don't—know—that I can—with any—precision; but I remember the eleventh chapter contains a record of many of the ancient worthies, and the marvellous and heroic deeds they wrought through faith."

Now, I do not say that such a reader will get no help or good from the Bible. These scriptures, though shred into fragments, and gathered again, and read without order or connection, each chapter, each verse, isolated from all the rest, would still have in them some power to enlighten and sanctify, something of the life of God to quicken the life of the soul. But they were not written to be so read. Their chief significance in any part—that main object for which they have their place on these pages—is not thus discerned; and such a reader has but a dwarfish, stunted growth in christian knowledge and spiritual attainments.

And this neglect of the systematic and thorough study of God's word, is expressing itself in the present type of piety in forms more various and conspicuous than perhaps we have thought, and it is time the trumpet were blown and the churches aroused and led back with penitent spirit and new resolves to this fountain of perennial waters, to inquire again at the oracles of God.

There is a *low and imperfect christian experience* with many in our churches, traceable, most legitimately, to this neglect; an experience that skims only the surface of the spiritual life, that never mines down into the veined treasures of its deep interior lore—that has no histories to recount, or record of wrestlings and strugglings that has almost pressed the life out of the soul—of doubts and fears that have been searched and sifted to the bottom, of the wonderful methods of God's grace with the soul in perfecting its self-knowledge, deepening its humility, and elevating its holy trust of importunate intercessions, almost despaired of, and still persisted in, and the unlooked-for channels by which the answers come—of visions here and there vouchsafed of the divine goodness and glory, such as Moses had in the cleft of the rock, leaving their brightness long in the soul and in the memory, like the sheen of divine splendors upon the countenance of the great Hebrew leader; an experience that is dumb as to such recitals as these, and can hardly be said to sympathise with them in others, they are so strange and foreign to itself. And the reason is, that these christians have never studied deeply into the life of the holy Paul, and learned how to interpret the enigmas of his burdened speech when he makes his own soul vocal in his lines—they have not sat with Job in the ashes, and heard God justifying himself out of the north with terrible majesty—they have not penetrated centrally into the sorrowful penitence of David, and felt the throes of his heart in those tearful and tender psalms—they have no deep experience to record, because they have had no deep experience, and they have had no deep experience because they have not gone down into the inner chambers of their souls with that searching word which pierces, even to the dividing asunder, of soul and spirit and of the joints and marrow, and is a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart.

And so we may account for the impulsiveness and fitfulness of much of our piety—spasmodic, intermittent—depending upon stimulus and forces from without; not kept alive in a steady and burning glow by the utterances of the spirit, poured in continuously like oil upon the flames, causing them to mount ever higher and brighter. The piety that is fed and nourished by communion with the Holy Ghost in his word is not the piety that takes its tone from the circumstances of the times and the devotion of other men it endures; it is steadfast; it has hidden springs to sustain it that keep it fresh and green, when the graves of other professors are withering in the summer heats—the glare and dust, the dry and arid places of the great world, and like the trees of Paradise yields its fruits, twelve manner of them, every month.

And the want of comfort and progress with many christians must be explained, too, by this same guilty neglect. How can they expect comfort, while they stay away from the sources of comfort—as well expect the willows to thrive, transplanted from the water-courses, and set in sand. How can they grow without food? The word and promise of God are the living bread for the spirit, its staff of life. As well look for a healthful and vigorous body without meat, as wonder why a soul does not grow in goodness and spiritual strength, that is starving for the nutriment God, its maker and redeemer, has provided.

And we may add that the inefficacy of preaching may be greatly accounted for in the same way. There is a practicable unbelief—the word is not too strong, *unbelief*—in the church itself, upon many of the most vital principles of our christianity. And, therefore, when the appeal of these elemental doctrines is carried in its directed urgency to the heart, the response is languid or dumb. Call upon a christian by his vows, by his fealty to Christ, by his responsibility to souls, by the terms of his divine calling, to come out from the world, wash his hands of all deflement, forego its pleasures, turn his back upon its entertainments, hate it, renounce it, crucify it; yea, nail it to the Cross, and be henceforth dead to it, and have it dead to him, and he listens with incredulous amazement to the demand; it is intelligible to him, bigotry, cant, monkish austerity, and the appeal goes by him as the breath of the idle wind which he regards not. He is a stranger, you may know, to the exacting, comprehensive, broad and spiritual law of God; he has not drank into the spirit of Christ in his word, nor of Paul, nor of Peter, nor of John. You can't move him from the pulpit, because you assume too much, namely, his acceptance of great fundamental truths, which he has lost sight of and scarcely believes and has almost repudiated through long neglect of their convincing demonstration in the spirit's handwriting.

Brethren, all, there must be a return to the bible. We must become Bible christians; not christians according to standards of worldly morality, or fashionable, easy, gay religiousness, or according to religious periodicals, but according to the unchanging, unerring word—our only rule of life and duty.

Religious Intelligence.

The West.

The Rev. J. T. Gulick and wife, who have been busy among us, in aiding the missionary work, during the month of their detention here, sailed, on Tuesday, for their field in northern China. The good wishes of many new friends go with them.

We already have a minister of the Gospel—the Rev. Mr. Rankin—settled among us, who will look after our moral and spiritual development. Mr. Rankin has but recently arrived here from Memphis. He is evidently a gentleman of fine talent and education; is an eloquent speaker—has no sympathy with those who go about with downcast looks and solemn visage—but takes a cheerful view of life, and thinks the world is growing better.—*Tulare Correspondence of the Alta.*

The Congregational church of Clayton keeps itself busy in good works. It is just now engaged in the building of a parsonage.

The anniversary of the Chinese school in connection with the Third Congregational Church, of this city, was observed, last Sunday evening, with much interest in presence of a good congregation. Addresses were made by the Rev. A. W. Loomis and Jee Gam. The average attendance has been above forty. The church is strong in the work.

At its recent session in this city, the San Francisco Presbytery gave a regular license to preach to Charles W. Anthony, a very worthy young man, of fine abilities, formerly a student, for two years, in the Pacific Theological Seminary.

Rev. P. G. Buchanan has been holding services in the new Methodist Episcopal church in Redwood City. It will be ready for dedication soon.

Rev. James Woodworth has become acting pastor of the "Emanuel Church," in this city.

The Rev. Dr. Stone, of this city, was too ill to preach last Sunday, and Prof. Benton, of the Pacific Theological Seminary, supplied his pulpit. The Rev. Mr. Willey, of Santa Cruz, was unable to preach, last Sunday, and Prof. Mooar, of the same seminary, supplied his pulpit.

At a meeting of the First Congregational Church and Society, in Stockton, held on Sunday, March 30th, a unanimous invitation was extended to Rev. Martin Post, of Santa Clara, to act as their pastor for one year.

Rev. Dr. Eeels, formerly pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of San Francisco, has been called to the First Presbyterian Church, of Oakland.

The Episcopal congregation or Redwood is adorning its grounds and surrounding its house of worship with ornamental trees and a substantial fence.

Rev. Jas. Pierpont, for several years pastor of Emanuel Presbyterian Church, San Francisco, is now settled in the San Joaquin Valley.

Rev. Dr. Cunningham will return from his Atlantic tour in time to attend the dedicatory services of the new Tabernacle in this city, April 20th.

The Rev. J. L. Burchard, agent of the Round Valley Indian Reservation, has been appointed one of the commissioners for the restoration of the southern half of Round Valley Indian Reservation of California to the public domain, and the adjustments of the rights of the settlers.

The *Pacific Churchman*, for March 27th, contains the valedictory of the Rev. D. D. Chapin, who has been its editor for the past three years. A very good and gentlemanly editor he has been. We sincerely regret the loss of his health, and the necessary suspension of active work on paper and in parish. We trust his banishment from the sphere of toil will be but temporary.

From the *Churchman:* The Rev. D. D. Chapin, with his family, will spend the summer near Clayton, Contra Costa county, which will be his post-office.——The Southern Convocation will meet in St. Stephen's Church, Gilroy, on Tuesday, April 15th.——There are eighteen places within the city and county of San Francisco, in which the services of the church are regularly held, including Angel and Alcatraz islands, where the service is read by a chaplain who is not a clergyman of the church—sixteen besides these two.

From the *Occident:* Rev. Robert Patterson, D.D., having found it necessary to give up work and resign his pastoral charge in Chicago, in consequence of a bronchial attack, is now on a visit to our coast.——The Rev. John R. Thompson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who has acted as agent of the American Bible Society in Indiana, is to be transferred to this coast. His field is to embrace California, Oregon, Washington and Utah.——A most encouraging feature in the ministry of the Presbyterian Church in California is the number of young men, many of them we can but believe of unusual promise, engaged in the work.——The following persons were elected commissioners from the S. F. Presbytery to the General Assembly, viz: Principals, Revs. T. M. Cunningham, D. D., T. M. Dawson. Ruling Elders, J. B. Ford and S. J. C. Sweezy. Alternates, Revs. E. B. Walsworth, D.D., and J. Hemphill. Ruling Elders, Wales L. Palmer, and Redick M'Kee.

From the *Evangel:* Rev. J. B. Peat has received and accepted an invitation to become the pastor of the Baptist Church, at Red Bluff, for one year.——It will be gratifying to the many friends of Elder Daniel King to know that he has fully recovered from his dangerous illness, and that he is preparing to enter the California field as a colporteur.

The Oregon *Churchman* says that the vestry of St. Paul's Church, Salem, have called the Rev. Edward Gilliam of Jackson, North Carolina, to the rectorship of that parish. Mr. Gilliam is a graduate of the University of North Carolina.

The East.

TROUBLE AT GENEVA.—In some of the Cantons, says a correspondent of the *Register*, (Unitarian) a certain portion of the population have separated themselves and established an independent church; but in Geneva, as in most of the country, the whole Protestant community is included in one church, the support of worship being provided by the state. Of course, this one church represents all existing shades of religious opinion, and practically realizes the ideal which many dream of and hope for in other lands, when Episcopalians and Methodists and Baptists and Unitarians and Orthodox and Universalists and Quakers, and the multitude of other sects, with all their subdivisions, shall be merged into one christian brotherhood. Since the year 1725, this church in Geneva has thus been united *without any established creed.* The ecclesiastical affairs of the church are administered by a consistory composed of thirty-one members, part clergy and part laymen, elected by the people. The ministers are not, as in our country, settled over particular parishes, but preach in rotation in all the churches of the city. The immediate cause of the present outbreak was a request presented to the consistory by M. Chautre for permission to use in his Sunday-school a manual which he had translated from the German, and which was in use in some of the other cantons of Switzerland. M. Chautre, an able liberal minister, was himself President of the Consistory. By a majority of one, the request was refused. Immediately all the liberal members, who numbered fifteen, resigned their seats, thus making an appeal to the people at large, who, by a new election to fill these vacancies, would declare themselves upon the question of orthodoxy or liberalism. Sunday, December 15th, was the day of the election, and there were probably few who did not vote. The result was the complete success of the liberal ticket. Every member of it was elected. Not only so, but in consequence of the death of a member a little while before, that vacancy was to be filled, and this also was filled by a liberal, so that the consistory as thus composed was made to have sixteen liberals to fifteen orthodox.

PAPAL HINDRANCES IN CHINA AND JAPAN.—Sir R. Alcock has lately said: "The hindrances to Missions are political and not religious at all, in so far as either China or Japan are concerned. They (Romish Missions) clash with the traditional sense of loyalty to the sovereign, by creating in their midst isolated communities, who are 'Catholics first, and Chinese only in so far as a foreign priest and their church permits.'" In conclusion, replying to the statement of Dr. Manning on the relation of the Roman Catholics toward the state, he points out that the experience of the past has taught all eastern races, China and Japan more especially, that of western envoys, by far the most dangerous to their independence, and the most fruitful in external wars and internal conflicts, is the missionary servant of the Pope.

BIBLE-READING SERVICES.—The religious life of the churches in Chicago is still manifesting itself in the large attendance at the Bible lectures, and in the increased number of these meetings. The Plymouth Church, the Leavitt St. Congregational, and several Methodist churches, have opened union meetings. Those in the Third Presbyterian are continued. Mr. Moody conducted the meeting to-day. He goes to New Orleans to spend a month there in that work. The method of procedure is to select a dozen or more passages of scripture, consecutively illustrating some great Bible doctrine, distribute them to as many persons in different parts of the house, after a hymn and brief prayer ask the reading of the first, make a rapid, simple comment upon it, illustrating the idea by an anecdote or two, then go on to the second, and so on to the end. If the texts are well arranged and illustrated in a lively manner, the exercise is highly profitable. That it is interesting, the continued attendance of hundreds daily in such stormy weather manifests. There are a great many people hungering and thirsting for the sincere milk of the Word, who find what they need in this simple manifestation of the word of God.—*Herald and Presbyter.*

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN CHRISTIAN UNION.—The American and Foreign Christian Union issues an address to the christian public this week announcing an entire revolution in the policy of the Society. When the old Foreign Evangelical Society was formed, the main interest in its efforts centered in them as connected with the Roman Catholic nations of Europe, and the revered Dr. Baird constantly awoke much enthusiasm when announcing to our congregations the gradual dawning upon these nations of the gospel light. Now, however, the leading denominations that support the present society have commenced religious work of their own in almost all the papal countries. The Christian Union cannot ignore the preferences thus exhibited, and so it will hereafter concentrate its efforts upon the home field in this country.

News Summary.

City Items.

Samuel Bowles and wife are stopping at the Lick House.

William Sherman has been confirmed as Assistant Treasurer.

Lucius A. Booth, brother of the Governor is lying seriously ill at Oakland.

The two Gold Banks in this city report a circulation on the 18th inst. of $1,124,340 in gold notes.

The law of Congress making it a felony to have in possession one or more spiel marks, took effect April 1st.

The ordinance prohibiting the driving of cattle through the public streets during certain hours is violated every day.

The Young Men's Christian Association has discontinued the benevolent practice of paying postage on letters detained in the San Francisco post-office.

A private dispatch received in this city March 28th from Hongkong, stated that a British steamer would sail from that port for this place April 10th. The dispatch did not state whether she would be succeeded by others or not.

Wells, Fargo & Co. have lately issued to their agents a new tariff book which is not public, but which materially reduces the tariff on small packages. It also allows the agents to make special rates with large shippers to distant points. By this means shippers can send fruit, vegetables, fish, etc., to New York, Chicago, Utah and Colorado, at much less than the old rates.

The United States steamer Vanderbilt has been sold by auction for $42,000 currency. The bid of $56,000 at a recent previous offering must have been bogus, else she would not have been withdrawn. The purchasers, George Howes & Co., of this city, intend to take the machinery out, and convert her into a sailing vessel, provided her frame be found in good condition. She will undoubtedly make the fastest sailing vessel afloat in the hands of her new owners.

Interior and Coast Items.

A servant girl in Sacramento put on a mask and tried to frighten the head of the family, but wilted at the mouth of a derringer. The disguise which took several minutes to put on, was removed instantly.

On the west side of the San Joaquin Valley young grain is so rank that it has commenced to lodge badly. To remedy that defect many of the farmers are now mowing off their fields so as to give greater strength to the straw.

Catching salmon for canning purposes has begun at the several fisheries down the Columbia River. This is the first run of spring salmon. Great preparations are being made at the fisheries for the general catch, which season will soon be at hand.

Great excitement has been caused lately by the discovery of immense fields of borax, situated midway between Los Angeles and the Owen's River mines. One tract contains about 10,000 acres, averaging nearly a foot thick, lying at and near the surface of the ground.

A Vermont farmer sent to an orphan asylum for a boy that was smart, active, brave, tractable, prompt, industrious, clean, pious, intelligent, good-looking, reserved and modest. The superintendent wrote back that unfortunately they had only human boys in that institution.

A certain clergyman who left a notice in his pulpit to be read by the preacher who exchanged with him, neglected to denote carefully a private postscript, and the congregation were astounded to hear the stranger wind up by saying: "You will please come to dine with me at the parsonage."

Last week, at Jackson's Ferry, Wm. Jackson and Judge Hopping caught a shad fish in a seine, and afterward made a meal of it. They didn't know that Seth Green, of New York, offers $50 reward for the first shad caught in the Sacramento river.

We have it from good authority, says the Pioche *Record*, that one of Brigham Young's enthusiastic adherents in this place has paid into the Mormon treasury since he came to Pioche a tithing tax of $1,000 in coin, and he has no idea of future repudiation either.

The Antioch *Ledger* says that on moving the remains of persons buried in the old cemetery of that place last week, several were found petrified. One William Wyatt, who died ten years ago, weighing about 200 pounds, had increased in weight to nearly 500 pounds.

A Petaluma letter-writer says: After subscribing $50,000 towards a woolen mill, and taking all legal steps for the organization of a joint stock company, we figured for dividends, and not seeing money success in the history of similar corporations, we now quietly drop it.

The Napa *Reporter* describes a newly invented machine that will completely revolutionize the tree-felling and log-sawing business, as with this machine the wheels are so arranged that it can be run both upto and along a fallen tree, logs can be sawn off in half the time required by the old process. It can be run by horse-power also, and is so simple in its construction, and certain in its action, as to make the sawing down and cutting up of trees a very light and simple affair.

The new volume of Langley's City Directory, for 1873 places the present population of San Francisco at 188,323. This is a gain, during the year, of 10,047, or over five and a half per cent. It is manifest that the population has materially increased of late, for it is now difficult to find a desirable dwelling house vacant; whereas, two years ago, they could be found in almost every other block. About six hundred buildings have been erected within the year, at an estimated cost of $3,750,000. The entire number of buildings in the city and county of San Francisco is placed at 20,887.

General Items.

What kind of cattle do they have out in Zanesville? A man there advertises that he wants "a woman to wash, iron and milk two cows." Washing may do cows good, but we don't think they will like ironing.

John W. Young, Brigham's most dashing and businesslike son, who had three wives, and three boys by each one, has lately got divorced from wives number one and two, and, having settled annuities upon them, proposes going to Philadelphia to live with his last wife, who is said to be a most accomplished lady.

A Savannah paper not long ago expressed regret and much apprehension at the mysterious disappearance of a very estimable young gentleman of that city; and it now appears that this estimable young man is a defaulter to the amount of $30,000. And they say his disappearance is "explained."

Since the Boston fire, many firms in that city have been surprised at the payment of bills long since outlawed and forgotten. An instance is told of the firm of which ex-Governor Claflin is the head, who have just received $8,000, the balance of a debt with interest, which was settled in bankruptcy, many years ago.

Somebody defaced a New Orleans druggist's sign by spotting it with some dark-colored acid, and the owner suspended a placard on it with these words: "This was done by an envious neighbor." The placard remained from August till January, and the druggist across the way got so exasperated at length that he commenced a suit for $20,000 damages for defamation.

Thomas Bottomly, of Lee, Mass., has been engaged with parties in New York to go to Yokohama, Japan, where he will build and superintend a paper pulp mill. The abundance of bamboo and other available material furnishes first-class facility for stock, and the cheapness of labor, only about $4 per month, is expected to leave a large margin for profit. The pulp will be bleached and sent to New York in bales.

It is related that George Driver, who was hung in Chicago on the 14th instant, while on the scaffold seized hold of the rope that was about to be round his neck, and holding it up, said to the spectators: "Whiskey did this for me. When any of you take a drink of whisky hereafter, think of this rope and remember my fate."

Alluding to the case of a young woman recently committed to the Toronto Lunatic Asylum, while suffering from a religious monomania, and convinced that she was lost beyond redemption, Dr. Workman, the Superintendent, said that he had seen a large number of this class of insane, and his experience was that they were all good, moral and very pious persons. He could not recall one single case in which this delusion was present in a person of bad character.

Locomotive Report—Kansas Pacific Railway.

From L. H. Waugh, Superintendent Machinery Kansas Pacific Railroad, at Wyandotte, Kan., we have received the following report of locomotive service on that road for December, 1872, and also for the entire year:

	For Dec., 1872.	For year 1872.
Miles run by passenger engines....	58,776	758,939
" " freight "	74,485	1,086,147
" " miscellaneous engines.	44,563	630,184
Total mileage....................	177,824	2,475,270
Average number of miles run to one ton of coal....................	36.46	42.17
" " to 1 quart oil.	25.69	28.29
" cost wages eng'eers, firemen	06.07	05.55
" " clean'g, watchi'g engines	01.35	01.17
" " fuel....................	10.51	09.57
" " repairs....................	07.16	08.44
" " stores....................	00.61	00.61
Total cost per mile run	25.70	23.34
Cost of wood per coard..............	$3 95	$3 91
" coal per ton..............	3 75	3 98

Concerning the Western connections of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, the New York *Bulletin* says:

"At Louisville, the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway has an opportunity to make connection with—perhaps control—the new railroad to Elizabethtown and Paducah, which will be completed during the coming year. By this connection, the outlet of the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, where they empty into the Ohio, close together, will be tapped by the new steam line to the East, and those long river arteries of Tennessee and Alabama will swell the freights of the first great road opened from the sea through Dixie since the war. A little distance below Paducah, at Cairo, the Chesapeake and Ohio connection may unite at once with the Illinois Central, the New Orleans, Memphis and Cairo, the Cairo and Fulton, and St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railways. It thus becomes an Eastern conduit of roads from the Indian Territory, from Texas and from Kansas. And it is not probable that a railway built at such cost, and by a class of capitalists of such keen perception, will fail to lay a shorter hand upon Chicago, where the great bridge at Louisville offers such facilities, and with a choice of three roads already established toward Lake Michigan. As the Baltimore and Ohio must extend to Chicago, so will the Chesapeake and Ohio find that course the cheapest. And thus Chicago will lay hand upon the capes of the Chesapeake before many days."

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Home Circle.

The New Bonnet.

A foolish little maiden bought a foolish little bonnet.
With a ribbon and a feather, and a bit of lace upon it;
And that the other maidens of the little town might know it,
She thought she'd go to meeting the next Sunday just to show it.

But though the little bonnet was scarce larger than a dime,
The getting of it settled proved to be a work of time;
So when 'twas fairly tied all the bells had stopped their ringing,
And when she came to meeting, sure enough, the folks were singing.

So this foolish little maiden stood and waited at the door,
And she shook her ruffles out behind, and smoothed them down before.
"Halleluia! halleluia!" sang the choir above her head.
"Hardly knew you! hardly knew you!" were the words she thought they said.

This made the little maiden feel so very, very cross,
That she gave her little mouth a twist, her little head a toss;
For she thought the very hymn they sang was all about her bonnet,
With the ribbon, and the feather, and the bit of lace upon it.

And she would not wait to listen to the sermon or the prayer,
But pattered down the silent street and hurried up the stair,
Till she reached her little bureau and in a band-box on it,
Had hidden safe from critic's eye her foolish little bonnet.

Which proves my little maidens, that each of you wtll find
In every Sabbath service but an echo of your mind:
And that little head that's filled with silly little airs,
Will never get a blessing from sermon or from prayers.

The Child's Paradise.

That is just what Uncle John Mount's farmhouse was to a whole tribe of boys and girls, ages ago. There they had the nicest kind of times in summer, and there they rejoiced to go in winter, if a school holiday gave them a chance for a frolic.

Uncle John and Aunt Jane Mount had no children of their own,—no flesh-and-blood relations that we knew of; so they were uncle and aunt to the whole neighborhood, and especially to the young folks entrusted to their care. Many a happy week have my brother Sam and I spent with these kind people, and since Time turned me out of the paradise of childhood he has given me no hours that I like so well to remember.

Uncle John was nearly seven feet high, and had a heart big in proportion; if he was not as wise as Solomon, it never seemed necessary that he should be. Aunt Jane was tall, likewise—a clear-headed, energetic woman, with a keen insight into character, and of such stuff as martyrs are made. Simple-hearted Uncle John could refuse us nothing; but Aunt Jane loved us too much to grant anything she thought hurtful, and matters went on splendidly under their joint jurisdiction.

It is more than half a century since the Mounts left New Jersey and came West. They performed this their only journey, under the white canopy of a market wagon. They never went back. Choosing his farm on the top of a hill, apparently for no particular reason, Uncle John cut down the forest trees, made a clearing, and the pair settled down for life. Their home was ten miles from a large city, three miles from a village, canal, river, and everywhere; as the tide of civilization never swept over this place, it continued high and dry out of the way of railroads, or even a decent turnpike.

My heart warms as I recall the red-painted frame house—its well-sweep, like a big fishing-pole, reaching above the roof, and the log milk-house sunk under a cherry tree. On the flat stone before the door-step the dog and cat often took their comfort in the sunshine, reposing together so affectionately that they made a fur door-mat; they might have been playing lion and lamb in a little millennium.

How plainly can I see the old-fashioned garden as it looked from the window of my bedroom! I often dallied over the view while dressing for breakfast. There was the morning-glory which ran over the broken paling, holding up its fragile cups to catch the dew; the scarlet honeysuckle, waiting for the humming-birds; the asparagus beds, covered with a misty veil, and sparkling with diamonds; and the colony of sage, pinks and sleeping four-o'clocks, guarded by two tall coxcombs in red velvet coats. Then there were the cows stepping leisurely down the lane to be milked. Old Horney with widespread horns and smooth red skin, always led, and a little spotted muley brought up the rear. A lot of old trees, with branches twisted in every direction, and enclosed by the most irregular of zigzag fences, constituted Uncle John's orchard. A swing placed on a crab apple tree was the great point of attraction, and juvenile gymnasts strengthened their muscles while emulating the feats of circus heroes. An old horse, named Nap and Sandy, pervaded this orchard. He had broken his ankle while a frisky colt, and his master never had the heart to kill him, so he loafed away his life under the fruit trees. At one time he was accompanied by a lame peacock, called the Doctor, who draggled a rag from his foot. As it was the custom of the household when they passed by these pensioners to give them a handful of corn, poor Nap and Doc. were bound to play tag with everybody entering their domain. They suggested by little pokes and nips that they were hungry.

Apples, in those primitive times, were almost common property. One fall day some village boys came with a hand-cart to Uncle John's orchard, to help themselves. They were through operations, and putting down the bars to take their load home, when they saw a tall, well-known figure striding through the grass, and heard, 'Hilloa! stop there! What are you at?' in tones that would have reached their destination across a river on a windy day.

Now, Uncle John's character was pretty well known in the neighborhood; but the urchins had appropriated such a lot this time time, that they were scared, and stood stock still, expecting some severe remarks at least.

The old man was attended by Nap, hobbling on three legs, and Doc. stumping it on one, each in his own absurd fashion. When he gained the bars and his breath, he began:

'You, Pete Sanders, Jack Scott, Dick Redinbow! what are you at? Didn't I bring those Milan Seedlings all the way from Jersey long before you were born? I tell you there ain't no such Milans in this country, though you boys don't think they are worth asking for. You know if you had just come and asked Aunt Jane or me, you might have had as many of those Milans as you wanted. I ain't that old persimmon, Zebediah Grump, who makes his 'prentices whistle while they're picking blackberries, for fear they'll eat one. I wonder what the colt or Doctor thinks to see such scalawags perusing 'round, and nobody at the house aware? Now boys,' said he, his voice falling to its natural key, 'remember what I say as long as you live, and it will make you more welcome like—if a thing is worth taking, it's worth asking for. And as long as you are here, you had better go on to the milk-house, and Aunt Jane will give each a dough-nut; and mind,' he said, in a confidential tone, 'don't let on that you didn't ask for them Milans all regular.'

Occasionally in winter time Sam and I were allowed to take a trip to the farm, bright and early Saturday, provided we returned in time for school on Monday. How those days stand up and catch the light of memory above all other Saturdays! We always took a roll of newspapers for Uncle John to read, without regard to dates; indeed, I think the older they were, the better he liked them.

We owned the most mischievous of ponies; when he was of a willing mind, we both rode on his back at once; but generally our style of progression was ride and tie. I verily believe that when that pony trotted, he gave more pounds and harder ones than any creature extant. It was like being brayed in a mortar with a pestle. Then nobody could tie him so that he would stay tied. If he chose, he would slip the bridle, and go on his own way, leaving us the same privilege. He would keep just ahead, looking back patronizingly when he thought we were getting discouraged. He had a pleasant way of kicking up behind and throwing down his head at the same moment, which would pitch us over his nose; then he stood still, and certainly laughed all over his face at the joke. But, in spite of all these drawbacks, we thought it charming.

Did not Eli Simmons and Josh Martin skate out to Uncle John's the coldest Christmas I ever remember?—that is, they skated within three miles of there, and lugged their skates up the hill-difficulty. They ate more turkey and drank more tea than two boys ever did before, returning in the same way, highly pleased with the performance. If they felt a little sore the next day, it counted nothing in comparison with the great treat they had enjoyed.

Was there ever anything so delightful as those long summer days in the country when we city boys played work in the harvest field, when we spread hay with such zeal, helped Aunt Jane carry lunches of hot coffee, meat and bread to the 'hands,' and then fell to the serious work of helping them eat the provisions. We thought it jolly fun.

We had grand games of 'track the rabbit,' when the girls had the best of it, doubling and turning and slipping like eels from our fingers; but in 'chicken crany crow,' the boys had the first chance. But the nicest times were in the big kitchen at night. One could keep house in a corner of that black cavern of a fire-place, where there was always a fire, and a singing tea-kettle ever hung from the crane.

I cannot but smile as I remember the simple mystery of 'button, button,' the gravity with which the row of little ones were exhorted to 'hold fast all I give you,' the interest in finding out who had the one horn button. If those little hands had closed over gold and diamonds, the young hearts would not have been more brimfull of happiness.

Then, with what delight we listened to Uncle John's stories, marvelous and captivating, though somewhat rambling. When in the vein, and warmed by his exertions, he uniformly promised the girls a hat and feathers, which he would buy the next time he went to town. 'James Dustin,' he often said to me at such open moments, 'if you keep along all right, and don't break nothing, I'll will you my farm when I'm obliged to leave it.'

The spirit of the place found expression on an evening which comes back to me. We were resting after a tumultuous game of blind man's buff, which had swept chairs, tables, and benches into the corners. Aunt Jane was knitting by the fire, and keeping an eye both on the play, and a row of apples which were sizzling and sputtering on the hearth. Uncle John, who reached nearly to the smoky rafters, was swabbing his red face with his bandana, and declaring that he never worked so hard in the harvest field. He had had a stormy time, and his sallies, as he floundered about, were received with shouts of laughter.

'You can see under that handkerchief, Bill Murphy,' he gasped. 'You catch me first lick, and guess me right off.'

This was not strange, seeing he was such a whale among the small fry.

'Uncle John,' said my cousin Bob Peters, after we had, in a measure, subsided, 'I'll tell you what I think—real, clever, old folks, like you and Aunt Jane, are just as nice as young ones to cut up with.'

'Well,' said he, evidently flattered by the compliment, 'young folks is so chokefull of fun that it takes just a little to make them have a good time, and I don't believe in old codgers like Aunt Jane and me interfering.'

Speak Correctly.—The New York *Witness* gives the following to its young readers on learning to speak correctly. And the editor of the *Christian at Work* wants to say this in addition: Children, if you want to speak correctly when you are men and women, you must begin to do so while boys and girls.

A good pure English is a better foundation for the children of America than any mere chattering of poor French and worse German. Learn first to use your own language well, and then you may go on to add as top-stones, one after another of the various languages—as many as you can use well, and to advantage.

"Boys and girls should learn to speak correctly while they are children, for it will be hard to correct bad habits when they become older.

"The other day a little girl asked: 'Shall you go to-morrer?' The answer was, 'I dunno.' How much better to pronounce the words correctly, and to say 'to-morrow,' and 'don't know.' Never say 'sech fine apples,' but 'such fine apples. 'Just as live' is another improper expression. You should say, 'just as lief.' And don't say 'I ain't.' There is no such word as 'ain't' in the English language. You should say, 'I'm not,' or 'it isn't.'

"I heard a boy say, 'I never saw sech figgers.' That was very bad pronunciation. Another said, 'I can holler louder than you;' but bright little fellow replied, 'I don't think I can "holler" at all, though I can halloo so as to be heard a quarter of a mile.'

"Now, children, try hard to speak properly, and never use such words as these.

The Man Who Thought He Never Prayed.—The Rev. Mr. Kilpin passed a very profane man, and having omitted to rebuke him, he awaited in the morning in the same place. When he approached, Mr. Kilpin said;

Good-morning, my friend, you are the man I have been waiting for.'

'Oh, sir,' said the man, 'you are mistaken, I think.'

'I do not know you, but I saw you last night when you were going home from work, and I have been waiting for some time to see you.'

'Sir, you are mistaken, it could not have been me, I never saw you in my life before, that I know of.'

'Well, my friend,' said Mr. Kilpin, 'I heard you pray last night.'

'Now, I assure you that you are mistaken; I never prayed in all my life.'

'Oh!' said Mr. Kilpin, 'if God had answered your prayer last night, you had not been seen here this morning. I heard you pray that God would destroy your eyes and ruin your soul.'

'Do you call that prayer? I did—I did.'

'Well, then, my errand this morning is to request you from this day to pray as fervently for your salvation as you have done for damnation, and may God in mercy hear your prayer.'

The man from that time became an a'tendant on Mr Kilpin's ministry, and it ended in his early conversion to God.

Dr. Hall makes the following sensible remarks: "It is unreasonable to expect ministers to be always at home to receive callers and always 'running among their people;' or to expect them to be constantly employed in these ways, and at the same time to bring into the pulpit things new and old, elaborately prepared. Uninspired men require to read, write and think, if they are to teach continuously any body of people; and the more teaching and explanation the people require; or the more simple the tonic is to be made, the more study is demanded for it. An absurd idea prevails among some unthinking persons that ministers who speak, and are distinguished from those who read, do not need to make preparation."

Madge had a spoiled day. It was just one little word that did it all. Madge had sprung out of bed that morning, determined to try to be good; but when Ned happened to spill his coffee on her new dress, she forgot her good resolutions, and declared that he was the most provoking fellow in the world. Then Ned grew angry and "answered back," and after that everything went wrong all day, for never a day goes pleasantly that begins with angry words.

The exercise of purifying the soul neither can nor ought to end but with our life; let us then not be discouraged at the sight of our imperfections, for perfection consists in fighting against them; and how can we fight against them without seeing them, or overcome them without encountering them? Our victory lies not in an insensibility of them, but in refusing them our consent.

The new streets of the part of Rome now being built near the Prætorian Camp are to be named after the battles fought for the independence of Italy; as, for instance, Magenta, Solferino, Palestro San Martino, Volturno, Castelfidardo etc.

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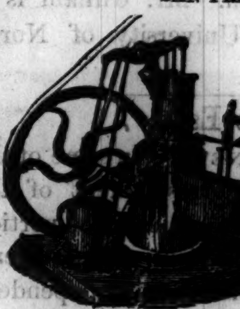

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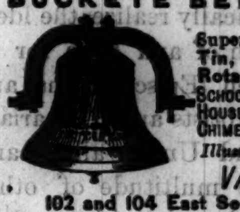

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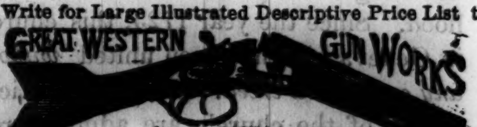

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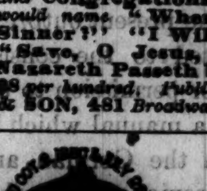

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Useful Information.

Resources of Utah.

STATISTICS OF PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR 1873. SUMMARY FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

[From the Salt Lake *Tribune*.]

THE WEATHER.

The continuous snow storms during the present month have checked prospecting, materially interfered with the opening of new mines, and also communication with the mining camps, on account of the roads being blockaded, thereby causing much difficulty in the transportation of ores and supplies. The raw-hide train movement inaugurated in Little Cottonwood by Mr. Carylle, has been of incalculable benefit, as it seems to work equally well, let the weather be never so stormy. Large quantities of ore have been freighted from the mines to the furnaces by this method of transportation and constant communication with the camps secured. The following items received by telegraph on the 13th of February show the severity of storms at that date:

Alta, Little Cottonwood, snow twelve feet on the level, more falling—Sand Ridge, between Kaysville and Ogden, snow four feet along the track of the Utah Central Railroad—North of Corinne, snow two and one-half feet on the level—Between Franklin, north end of Cache Valley and Bear Lake Valley, snow is twelve feet on the level—In Ogden it was snowing yesterday evening with wind blowing—Logan, snowing and blowing furiously—Provo, cloudy with about five inches of snow—In Nephi and Sanpete, it was snowing and blowing last evening—In St. George it had been raining hard from 9 A. M.—At Beaver the snow was six inches deep, still snowing and blowing at eight o'clock last night.

LITTLE COTTONWOOD DISTRICT.

Snow has varied during the month from eight to fourteen feet on the level, nevertheless work has been vigorously prosecuted on the Hiawatha, Last Chance, Montezuma and Savage mines, belonging to the Utah Windsor Mining Company. Developments are going on in these mines with bright prospects in the future. A four foot vein of rich ore has been struck in the Savage. Veins of the Montezuma, Hiawatha and Last Chance are not so large, but produce high grade ore. It is proposed to have all the ores from these mines smelted at the Saturn works, Sandy Station. Work is also going on in the Highland Chief and Stoker, on Emma hill, also in the Laramie, Darlington, City of Rock, Topeka, Imperial, and others on Davenport hill. Operations on the Emma Mine have not slackened. A full crew of hands is kept constantly employed, and the ore turned out is in quality quite up to the average. A shaft has just been completed eighty feet below the lowest level and drifting from this shaft will be immediately commenced. Upwards of eight hundred tons of ore are sacked up and stored in the ore houses ready for shipment.

The Flagstaff, Vallejo and Grizzly Mines continue to be actively worked, and keep adding to their piles of ore. Work on the Davenport and Matilda mines was partially suspended during the latter part of last month and beginning of the present, on account of the difficulty in transporting the ores, but work has been resumed with a full force of men.

THE NORTH STAR MINE.

A large quantity of ore is on the dumps and plenty sacked up and ready for shipment.

The prospects of the Frederick Mine are very favorable for the coming season; work is being daily performed on it, and the indications are very satisfactory.

THE WELLINGTON MINE.—It is currently reported that another large body of high grade ore has been struck, but of the estimated quantity in sight we have no information.

The Utah Tunnel Company are reported to have reached ore of a superior quality, and are very hopeful of increased success.

The Phenix and Equitable Tunnels are being vigorously worked, and indications are promising.

The Reliance Tunnel was located in 1871 and incorporated in Salt Lake City, July 30th, 1872. President, Philip Pugsley; Secretary, E. R. Golding. Capital stock, $800,000, divided into 80,000 shares of $10 each. This tunnel is now in 180 feet and has passed through a fine vein of ore. A contract has been let to run 500 feet by means of a steam drill. The tunnel is about 600 feet below and south of the Illinois Tunnel, and is calculated to pass through the Emma and other celebrated mines at a great depth.

The Gladiator Tunnel and Mining Company was located in July, 1869, and incorporated February 14th, 1872. A. S. Gould President; Charles A. Gould, Secretary. Work on this tunnel has been done to the extent of 440 feet, crossing several first-class veins, but no drifting has yet been done, it being the intention to continue the work until the whole length of the location, 3,000 feet, is reached. The prospects are said to be very flattering as to striking rich veins and deposits. Work has been going on all winter, and will be steadily continued towards completion.

The narrow-guage railroad now being built by the Wasatch and Jordon Valley Company, commenced track-laying before the late storms set in, and although laboring under great difficulties, through bad weather, have already about three miles of iron down. The locomotive is *en route*, and may be expected any day.

PARLEY'S PARK DISTRICT.

In this district the Park Silver Mining Company, incorporated in Michigan, December, 1872, are sinking a shaft 150 feet on the Flagstaff Mine, and are now down about 40 feet. Over five tons of ore are being taken out of the mines per diem.

The Penisular Mining and Tunnel Company, organized in Salt Lake City November 8th, 1872. Capital stock, $2,000,000. Officers—George C. Bates, President; F. A. Nimms, Secretary and Treasurer; W. H. Howland, Superintendent. This company proposes to tap seven different veins. Their operations are carried on in Snake Creek. A tunnel has been commenced and is already in seventy-five feet. The first of the seven veins has been reached, and is pronounced to be a very fine body of ore.

The Howland tunnel is being driven ahead; it is already in between 225 and 250 feet, and the indications are that a body of ore will very shortly be reached.

The Wasatch, St. Joseph, Etna and Esther mines show excellent prospects. Work on them has been temporarily suspended, but will shortly be resumed.

The Flagstaff Mining Company was organized in Michigan in December, 1872, with a capital stock of $500,000. The officers are—L. G. Mason, Vice President; A. H. Morrison, Treasurer; F. A. Nimms, Secretary.

THE PIONEER MINE.—Work will be resumed on this mine, weather permitting, in or about the middle of April, with a force of about 25 men. It is the intention to sink a shaft on the vein at the south side of the hill to a depth of 200 feet and to run a drift from the north to the south side of the hill, so as to tap the bottom of the shaft. A road will also be constructed to join the Pinyon road, with a view of facilitating the transportation of ore taken out from the workings. A large body of ore is exposed by a break from the top of the hill. The body is about four and a half feet in width, and assays 70 oz. in silver and 39 per cent. in lead to the ton. A shute will be constructed from the old dump running to the roadway at the bottom of the hill. An ore house will also be constructed, and a large boarding house for the men employed in the works. This property gives every promise of being as fine as any in the Territory, and is said to be second to none in the district. Ten tons of ore from this mine was sold in this city in the fall of 1872, and yielded a net profit of $90 per ton after paying all expenses. A rumor is current that the property has recently changed hands, but we are not advised as to the names of the buyers.

BINGHAM CANYON.

Some changes have taken place in the management of the Winnamuck Mines and Smelting Works recently sold to a German Company. Governor G. L. Woods and Richard R. Hawkins, Esq., have been elected to the offices of resident directors.

The Last Chance Mine is being thoroughly worked. A shaft has been sunk 300 feet below the discovery shaft and intersected at that point by a tunnel 350 feet in length. The shaft sunk below the tunnel 125 feet has two sets of leads driven above tunnel level. A tunnel level dirven east and west on the course of vein, and two sets of leads started below the tunnel. The lode throughout averages 25 inches, and the ore assays from $50 to $230 per ton in silver and gold. About 500 tons of ore are on the dump, averaging $85 per ton. 270 tons were lately sold at $50 per ton net on the dump, the buyers to take it away. The quantity of ore developed by the various workings now fully justifies the erection of furnaces, which will be shortly commenced, so as to be ready when the narrow-guage connection with Bingham City and Sandy is effected.

THE SPANISH MINE has recently been sold for a large sum of money, to a wealthy New York company, and we believe it is their intention at an early day to erect smelters for the reduction of the ore, of which there seems to be an almost inexhaustible supply.

THE UTAH SILVER MINING COMPANY.—An increase of capital, to the extent of £28,000, is being raised in London to carry on work. A new Superintendent has been appointed in place of Mr. Murphy, the late incumbent. We also learn that Mr. Isaac Bateman has been elected to the office of Resident Director. Work will be recommenced as soon as the requisite funds come to hand from England. The bulk of the ore will be dressed at the mines, and either sold in the Territory, or shipped to England. The dressing of the ore will be done by a machine at the Company's works, supplemented by Cornish rollers to be sent from England.

OPHIR DISTRICT.

DRY CANYON.—Owing to the unusual depth of snow, which averages between three and four feet, mining, and general business is very dull.

THE MONTO MINE has, nevertheless, been actively worked by a force of from twenty to twenty-five men, and the ore turned out is said to be richer than ever.

THE MOUNTAIN CHIEF is looking remarkably well. A large body of high grade ore was struck in the shaft about the middle of the month.

THE EMPORIA, EVENING STAR, SHOO FLY, MAGNOLIA, CHICAGO, HIDDEN TREASURE, AND OSCEOLA, are all worked more or less, and present fine appearances. The latter has a shaft down two hundred feet.

THE UTAH QUEEN, CONVERSE, AND MIAMI, recently sold to Eastern capitalists, are being worked successfully to the satisfaction of the present owners. The Company will shortly commence the construction of a boarding house, ore houses, sheds, etc.

THE RISING SUN CONSOLIDATION, consisting of the Mid-Day, Rising Sun, and Monitor mines, is a fine property, and as far as developed, shows as well as any mines in the camp. Work has been temporarily suspended, but will be resumed in a few days.

THE BELLA WILFER.—Recently rich strikes are reported to have been made in this mine, and the owners feel much encouraged.

THE NEW JERSEY MILLING COMPANY.—Messrs. Hendrickson and Krauss, of this Company, have arrived at the scene of their future labors, and are busily engaged in making preparations for active operations in the spring.

LION HILL, EAST CANYON.—The prevalence of severe storms prevented transportation of supplies, and to a great extent communication with the mining camps, for nearly a month; and, as a consequence, work of all kind was suspended; but the roads have been since opened, and there is now some activity. Our esteemed citizen, Charley Price, Esq., has in his possession, a five-ounce specimen of horn silver, taken from a mine in this district, of which he is a fourth owner. The assay value of the specimen is $27,000 to the ton. The shaft in the mine is down about fifty feet, and a rich four-foot lead is opened. We understand that $300,000 has been offered and refused for the mine.

The owners of mines, and merchants, in both of the above-named camps, look for lively times after the fine weather sets in.

AMERICAN FORK CANYON.

Work of all kinds at this canyon has been at a stand-still all the month. The Miller mine, Sultana smelters, American Fork railroad, and the Wood and Fuel Company, have all suspended operations for the present. Major Wilkes, General Manager, and Mr. Lowell, Resident Secretary, besides other officials connected with the Miller mine, the Sultana works, and American Fork railroad, have resigned their positions; the places of thet wo former have been supplied by S. DeWolfe, Esq., as Manager, and Mr. McNamee, as Secretary. The former is a law partner of R. N. Baskin, Esq., of this city; and the latter has for some time past been head book-keeper to the firm of Walker Brothers.

TINTIC DISTRICT.

EUREKA CITY.—Times are very dull in that city, owing to the deep snow and severity of the weather. We are informed that the Eureka Company will resume work on a large scale as soon as practicable.

GREELEY SPRINGS.—In this district, Harmon, Henderson & Co., and another Company, are running tunnels there with excellent prospects, working twenty-four men. The Comstock lode is much talked about.

HOMANSVILLE.—The Wyoming Custom Mill is doing well. The Eureka mill has temporarily suspended operations for repairs.

COPPEROPOLIS.—The Mammoth Copperopolis and Crismon's Mammoth, the Swansea, Sunbeam, Milton, Black Dragon, Golden Treasure, Ruby, Chicago, Saratoga, and some of the Pioche company's mines, rank favorably with any mines in the Territory. The two former have increased the number of their employees.

SILVER CITY is considered to be as good a mining camp as any in the city. Notwithstanding the deep snow, some prospecting is going on with favorable results.

Tintic, from all accounts, appears to be a very desirable mining district, and one that should not be passed over by capitalists desiring to make investments in mining property. Added to the fact of the large number of true fissure veins which have been discovered, is the circumstance of the claims being in the hands of men with small means, who, for a moderate consideration, would be willing to enter into equitable arrangements with any one furnishing the necessary means to develop their property—are the facilities for working the mines, which are equal to any other district in the Territory, timber being both close and in great abundance, while the mines can be worked both winter and summer, being approachable by wagons at all seasons of the year—and, lastly, Tintic is surrounded by the most productive agricultural valleys in the Territory, which in a very short time will be within easy reach of two railroad lines, the Utah Southern on the east, running up Utah Valley, and the Salt Lake and Pioche Railway, running down Tintic Valley, either through, or in close proximity to the mining camp.

CAMP FLOYD DISTRICT.

THE QUEEN OF THE WEST MINE is owned by a company in Detroit, Michigan, and was organized in November, 1872, since which time work has been pushed forward, and they are taking out very rich ore, which is being milled by Messrs. Hussey & Baxter, at their mill in Fairfield, not far from the mine. The results are highly satisfactory, the ore yielding $300 to the ton. The bullion is 995 fine—which is an extraordinary degree of fineness. There is now 1,000 tons of ore on the dump, with thousands more in sight. The company proposes building a mill of their own as early in the spring as possible.

THE FAIRFIELD MILL.—This mill, owned by Hussey, Baxter & Co., is located at Fairfield, Camp Floyd. It was started about the 20th of last month, and is in successful operation on ores from the Queen of the West mine at Lewiston. The system adopted is dry crushing, by the Dodge crusher, and pulverizing by the attrition mill. From thence the pulp is taken to the Dodge pans, then amalgamated, and flowed into the Dodge settlers, which collects all the quicksilver that that may possibly pass off in the pulp from the pans. The process is said to work perfectly, the results averaging about 90 per cent. of assay value. About ten tons of ore can readily be worked a day, and the engine power is abundant for double the amount of work.

STAR DISTRICT.

This district is divided into five camps, known respectively as the North, South, East, West and Middle camps. The mines in East camp, are better known as the "Foothill Mines."

AT NORTH STAR, the HICKORY is a prominent mine, the ore from which assays $80 per ton in silver. Next may be classed the Shenandoah, the Midas, and the Rebel. The Lake Superior mine, in the same district, contains rich copper ore, and is highly prized.

At South Star the best developed mine is the St. Mary. The shaft is 75 feet deep and shows a continuous vein four feet in width. Average assay value of the ore is $100 silver and $40 per cent. lead. The vein is true fissure in a quartzite formation. In this district is also the Pitney mine, samples of ore from which have assayed from $240 to $1,800 in silver. Also the Bibbins lode, which has a tunnel over 300 feet in length; the ore is chloride and high grade. The Gentile lode is also in the same district; it is a contact vein lying between a granite and quartzite formation. The average assay value of the ore is $187 in silver and gold and 40 per cent. in lead to the ton.

At East Star (the foot hills) prospecting is being carried on with great energy, large bodies of ore have been recently struck, and discoveries so far are very satisfactory.

At West Star, on the Temperance and Medusa group, a large quantity of work has been done, including a tunnel 280 feet long, a shaft 68 feet deep, another 50 feet, and others varying from 10 to 30 feet. On the dump there is about 300 tons of ore. The character of the ore is milling, and assays $80 in silver to the ton. The Flora is another good mine of smelting ore, composed of carbonates and galena, and assays from $40 to $700 per ton. About 150 tons are on the dump. There are three shafts, respectively, 125, 50 and 40 feet deep, besides four or five others ten or twelve feet deep. The Look-out, in the same camp, is a twenty-inch vein of rich ore, assaying in some cases $400 in silver to the ton. There are also the Maggyar and Lady of the Lake, both rich and valuable mines.

In Middle Camp the Jupiter mine has a shaft sunk on it 60 feet deep. A crevice of high grade ore has continued all the way down. The vein is in limestone. The locations on Clipper Hill, near by, are in a quartz formation and are highly spoken of.

BEAVER LAKE DISTRICT,

About twelve miles from Star, is rather a recent discovery, but promises well. The San Francisco mine has, we are told, been sold to some capitalists who are at work developing it. The Fairview is a rich copper mine and has a shaft on it fifty feet deep. The Tecumseh is a fine vein of horn silver. Considerable work has been done on it. The Big Mountain shows good prospects, samples of the ore have given by assay $800 in silver and sixty per cent. lead to the ton. Some of the ores in this district contain forty per cent. in copper to the ton.

SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT

Is about 250 miles south of Salt Lake City and 14 miles northwest of Star district. The Florence mine is down 110 feet on a four-foot ledge, which yields by assay $100 in silver, $45 in gold and 30 per cent. lead to the ton. Other noted mines in this district are the Captain Bill, Emma, Granite, State, Hugo, St. John's and St. Mary's. The Massachusetts shows a vein 83 feet wide on the surface at a depth of 50 feet, fine specimens of oxide and native copper are developed, containing from 30 to 75 per cent. of copper. The ore also carries a large percentage of gold and silver. The Champion is a three-foot vein of galena and carbonates, assaying $60 in silver and 35 per cent. in lead. The Robert E. Lee and Red Warrior are also promising mines.

On the more elevated portions of the mountains are the Silveropolis group, having veins of mammoth proportions. The ore from these lodes contains gold, silver and copper. The chief silver mines are the Gallagher, Belfast, Aurora and Montana.

This district is one of the most promising yet discovered in the southern portion of the Territory, and the class of men who are investing their means toward development is a guarantee, if any other were wanting, that there is sterling wealth connected with the enterprise.

Practical uses of Geology.

The object of geological investigations and the general result of such inquiries being understood, it remains to consider the various modes of its application to practical purposes in useful detail, so that we may clearly prove that this science, which not long ago amused the public mind, and alarmed the timid with vague speculations and unfounded theories concerning the origin of things, now involves much that is necessary to be known, and has become an essential part of a sound education; being, in fact, as important to the engineer and miner, as astronomy is to the navigator. Since, however, it is the case that geology embraces a wide range of subjects, some of which bear more directly on the natural history of living and extinct races of animals and vegetables, while others are more strictly mechanical,—and that the latter are those chiefly concerned in the practical application with which we have to deal,—a very brief summary of such facts may be useful in entering a new department of the subject. It will appear, on a little consideration, that the facts in question are of very distinct kinds, and may be considered separately, for we may regard the earth's crust either as the place upon which, or within which, various operations are to be performed, or we may regard it as the great depository of all useful and valuable mineral substances, of whatever nature. Thus the agriculturist will regard the earth and rocks present in his district as providing the soil, and supporting the plant mechanically; but he may also look for valuable minerals to mix with his soil on the surface, and may be obliged to consider what hidden but determinable facts will interfere with or assist his draining.

So again, the architect and engineer will require to dig in some places for stone and clay, in order that they may erect some structure in another place, where it is important that the foundation should be sound, and where no unusual difficulties need be anticipated. And so also the miner, while he is merely anxious to extract mineral wealth, must also regard and carefully estimate the difficulties he will have to contend with, while piercing to great depths beneath the surface, or burrowing to a distance within a hill. Now in order to understand the application of geology thus presented, it is necessary to be familiar with certain principles and facts, relating chiefly to those masses of matter already described as rocks, and concerning which it is important that the practical geologist should know both their mechanical and chemical condition, and their mechanical position. Such factes duly appreciated, and the basis of geological science once laid, it is useful to notice how completely not only the earth's structure, but the habits and even civilization of its inhabitants, corresponds to this geological condition. Thus in our own country it has often been observed that the inhabitants of the mountain districts differ much from those of the plains; while those of the lowlands vary according to the nature of the underlying rock, because that influences the cultivation. The geological structure and configuration of any country are the main foundations of its physical aspect; and the various operations of elevation, depression, and denudation, which it is the object of the geologist to study, are in effect the cause of all modification of the aspect and structure as originally impressed. Thus the mere fact of a line of hills in a country or a district sloping gradually on one side, and much steeper on the opposite side—or elsewhere, of hills rising regularly and with monotony—will of itself mark the physical cause of such appearance, whether it is due to a distinct elevation, or to the outcrop of some hard bed. Wherever distinct and definite physical features occur, some geological cause may always be traced; and on the other hand, every important geological event that has last happened in a district, is indicated by physical features.

A knowledge of this is often extremely useful to the traveler; for in this way he may determine the probable direction, or even the possible existence of rivers and mountain ridges, and also the places where natural mineral riches are likely to be found. The nature and use of geological maps and sections—of which many and excellent examples are produced by the geological survey, may also be recognized in their application to important and practical questions constantly arising in agriculture, engineering, architecture, civil and military engineering, and mining. Each of these pursuits and professions having reference to material obtained from the earth, and also to the earth as the basis of operations, involves many facts of direct geological interest. It is only by a knowledge of geology, and of the mode of applying such knowledge, that much progress can be made in the higher and more suggestive departments of these sciences, and it will not be considered that there has been any unnecessary consideration of details in what has been said concerning the nature of rock masses, their chemical composition, the mode in which they were aggregated, and the changes they have since undergone. These facts being the foundation of practical geology, are in every way worthy of careful consideration, and cannot be too well understood, or too often thought of by practical men. Whilst the applications of geology to agriculture, engineering and mining, are direct and immediate, and require each in its turn the careful attention of the student, there is one other, less manifest, but equally connected with the subject, that may be regarded as preliminary. It is not alone to mechanical arts and appliances that the study of nature is essential. It is equally so to those who would represent the varied physiognomy of nature in its rocks and mountains, hills, valleys, and plains, and who for this purpose learn the arts of drawing and painting, and apply them to represent the forms and colors that please the eye and instruct the intellect. The artist, as well as the engineer, and the critic in art, as well as the artist, require knowledge and science, that the one may produce, and the other recognize and appreciate, a true transcript of nature.—*Anstead.*

Our Silver Mines Compared with Others.

We sometimes think our ores do not yield as much as we think they ought. We occasionally hear of silver ore yielding 1200 or 1500 dollars per ton, and very often our Clear Creek Co. ores yield 500 and 600 dollars per ton. When our ores run under 200 dollars we think it a poor business to mine.

Now let us look at a few facts. In the fall, two German miners were here, who have been working in the richest mines of Old Mexico for years; when we showed them our ores that usually run 500 ozs, they were utterly amazed, and declared that most of the Mexican mines ran under 100 ozs.

Two other miners from Germany say that their best mines run under 50 ozs., and yet they make money.

We have just received a paper from England, giving an account of the gold and silver mines on the Island of Aruba. This Island is situated in the South Caribbean sea, near the coast of Venezuela, South America, and it seems abounds in gold and silver mines. An English company is now working some thirty or more of these mines. Fifteen of these mines run under 52 dollars per ton, and only seven run over 100 dollars. And yet the company ships its ores to Europe and seems to be making money. Why, we could take the dirt from any of our dumps, and it would be worth more. And yet we often complain that with our 200 dollar ore we can make nothing. If we make nothing, it must be owing to bad management, and the reason is not to be found in our ores.

The Utah and Nevada silver mines do not run near as high as ours, and yet some of the companies there are now making 30 and even 40 per cent on their investments.

And may we not ask what have the companies that have been working some of our Clear Creek county mines made? Take for instance the Bakerville Co., the International on the Range, the Beecher on Democrat, the Comet on Griffith; all good mines and not one of them but has long since swamped its capital, and is largely in debt. How is this? Who is to blame for this miserable financiering? There are other companies in the same sad predicament, having mines that will produce plenty of ore running from 150 to 200 ozs., and yet making nothing, on account of bad management. Companies ought to be careful who they place over their mining interests. A man to run a mine successfully must be competent, honest, sharp and industrious. He must attend to his business, he must be on the ground constantly and see that the profits of the mine are not stolen. We know that ore stealing is a common thing in our county, and with the opportunities men have to steal the richest ore, it is not to be wondered at.

We have often been surprised to see ore worth from 40 to 50 cents a pound lying loose on the dumps; what is there to prevent dishonest men from stealing as much as they choose? The fact is, most of our large mines hold out strong temptations to men to steal. Every rich mine should have a secure place of deposit for its first class ore, and the Superintendent should see that all the best ore is put into it every evening, and locked up. They should always act as if there were ore thieves about. Honest men can of course not object to any precautionary measures that are taken. Then, too, they must see to it that their ores are not tampered with while in transit. We have just heard of another outrageous case of ore-tampering, perhaps the worst that has come to light in our county. One of our largest mine owners, has just received returns for 18 tons of ore shipped to Europe early last fall. This was first class ore, averaging 600 ozs. to the ton, carefully assayed and put in sacks. This ore when it left Georgetown contained 10,800 ounces of silver, the coin value of which was $14.000. When this ore reached Freiberg, Germany, it was found there to assay only 200 ounces—making a difference of 7,200 ounces coin value $9,360, leaving the mine owner in the lurch to the amount of over $9,000! No mine can make anything with such drawbacks.

Now, where, or when these ore sacks were tampered with is of course not known to any but the villainous men who did it. If this state of things is permitted to go on in Clear Creek Co., we as a mining region cannot expect to prosper.

Is there no remedy for such enormous crimes? One of our chief sources of hope is looked for in the completion of our R. R. There will then be no chance to tamper with our ores on their way to Golden or Denver, unless our ore thieves should succeed in getting positions on the R. R., and there continue their nefarious business. Let our R. R. officers beware of the men they employ. Let them know their men.—*Colorado Miner.*

Comstock Mining Yield.

We copy the following interesting statistics from the San Francisco *Alta*, of March 2d:

The product of the Nevada mines is one of great interest, and we take from the official returns a sort of history of the progress of the past two years. The assessment roll of the mines of Storey county, Nevada, gives the following product and value of the leading mines, for the past two years, to December 31, 1872:

MINES.	YEAR 1871.		YEAR 1872.		Last Quarter per ton.
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	
Belcher	18,747	$ 1,198,920	83,194	$ 4,794,669	$ 65 00
Crown Point	59,949	1,970,884	110,762	4,598,849	31 79
Chollar-Potosi	68,635	2,233 389	44,350	752,012	15 07
Empire	8,701	123,505	11,248	177,377	15 10
Hale & Norcross	54,123	947,701	38,064	617,325	17 64
Savage	49,745	1,045,487	53,083	811,867	14 03
Sierra Nevada	18,294	147,117	18,380	122,577	7 39
Woodville	......	....	650	10,504	16 16
Kentuck	9,183	140,069	11,138	141,847	8 90
Challenge	......	....	380	1,125	4 88
Totals	287,377	$7,804,093	371,349	$12,028,152	

The average per ton of all the mines in 1871 was, it appears, $27, and in 1872, $32. This increase was mostly the result of the operation in the vast body of ore struck in the Belcher and Crown Point. If we take the quarterly figures for those two mines, we have results as follows:

1871. QUARTER TO	BELCHER.		CROWN POINT.		Per Ton Average,
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	
March 31	279	$ 1,034	5,908	$ 125,524	$21 28
June 30	......	....	18,972	719,192	37 81
September 30	2,689	212,038	17,240	526,565	30 56
December 31	15,799	985,848	17,828	599,623	33 65
1872.					
March 31	20,698	1,071,350	19,121	1,030,149	53 42
June 30	21,932	1,203,037	35,183	1,759,746	50 10
September 30	17,431	1,015,414	32,379	1,041,475	32 16
December 31	23,133	1,504,858	24,079	767,478	31 79
1873.					
January	8,501	437,489	15,000	621,450	41 43
February, 21 days	7,622	460,493	10,479	530,474	52 00
Total, 1871	18,747	$1,198,920	59,949	$1,970,884	32 08
Total, 1872	83,194	4,794,669	110,762	4,598,849	41 50
Total, 1873, 52 days	16,123	897,982	25,479	1,151,914	41 30
Grand Total,	118,064	$6,891,572	196,190	$7,731,657	

DOCTOR J. A.

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Our Manufactures.

THE WONDERFUL STORY OF TEN YEARS—ENORMOUS GROWTH.

It would be difficult to compress into smaller space the vast amount of useful information which appears in the tabular statement of the manufactures of the whole country, printed on the first page of our paper to-day. We have fortunately been enabled to obtain this highly important exhibit from advanced sheets, in anticipation of the regular publishing day, about two weeks hence. Let no one be repelled, by a chronic dislike of figures, from examining these remarkable statistics. The arrangement is simplicity itself. By a single glance across the line, one may trace the growth in manufactures of each State, between the decennial periods when the last three censuses were taken. Looking up or down the columns, he can instantly compare the development of any State, in this respect, with that of any other State; and he must be a dullard if the figures do not set him a-thinking on to the causes of the startling disparities he there finds. In point of suggestiveness—as key-notes to possible editorials, lectures and books—the tables are solid masses of texts. We will not undertake to preach from them much to-day; but refer to the accompanying letter of our Washington correspondent for a few out of the many interesting deductions and moralizations which naturally arise from their perusal. To our mind, the most striking thought is this: What a terrible thing is civil war; how it blasts and curses the fair land over which it rages! Here are the Northern States—led off by New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, which always stood at the top in the order named—doubling, or more than doubling the value of their manufactures between 1860 and '70; while the Southern States—nearly all of which exhibited large gains in this item of wealth between 1850 and '60—have made but small proportional advance in the last ten years. Virginia, (including West Virginia) with all her recuperative energy, has gained but $12,000,000 on her returns for 1860; whereas the census of that year showed an increase of $21,000,000 over that of '50. Georgia is the only one of the distinctively Southern States which has doubled the value of her manufactured products, thus keeping pace with the average development of all the Northern States. All the other Southern States, which staked their fortunes on secession, and were made to feel the sharpest effects of war, fell far behind the ratio of improvement which they would have shown had peace not been broken. Figures like these make eloquently for peace — they are more potent than all the publications of the American Peace Society, the reports of their annual conventions thrown in. During the five years since the war, (to 1870) the South would have made better headway in self-recovery had her disabilities been promptly removed, and all the repressive measures towards her been discontinued. Material reasons combined with moral reasons in demanding that that act of justice and good policy should have been done long ago. Had it been done, the Southern States would appear to much better advantage in the census of 1870 than they do—their citizens would feel more fully reconciled to a restored union, and the entire country would now be partaking, in abundant measure, of the rich blessings of peace. With these tables in view, we again press the claims of the South for immediate universal amnesty, in order that the last hindrance may be removed from her free natural growth. Let it be done, and we have no fear that the census of 1880 will not demonstrate the wisdom of that course in the great gain in Southern manufacturing interests. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, and all the thrifty States of the great West, though their chief wealth is agricultural, are yet highly prosperous, and waxing richer every day in manufactures. Nothing more forcibly exhibits their rapidity of growth in population, and all that makes up civilized communities, than the astounding leaps those States have taken in the manufacturing line in the past ten years. Iowa mounts up from $14,000,000 to $46,000,000; Michigan, from $32,000,000 to $118,000,000; Minnesota, from $3,000,000 to $23,000,000; Indiana, from $42,000,000 to $108,000,000; Illinois, from $57,000,000 to $205,000,000; Missouri, from $41,000,000 to 206,000,000; and Ohio, from $121,000,000 to $269,000,000. These illustrations are taken at random from the tables. The entire West—as well as the North—tells but the same story of enormous gains in the value of manufactured industries of the past decade. All these figures, as a foot-note apprizes us, do not render full justice to the manufacturing industries of the country. For, in the tables for 1850 and '60, the statistics for mining, quarrying and fishing are included, whereas they do not appear in those of 1870. With this explanation, the gains which we have pointed out become still more astonishing. Under a fully-restored union and fraternity, and a reformed Government, wise, just and economical, who can forecast the wonderful future of prosperity in store for the United States!—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

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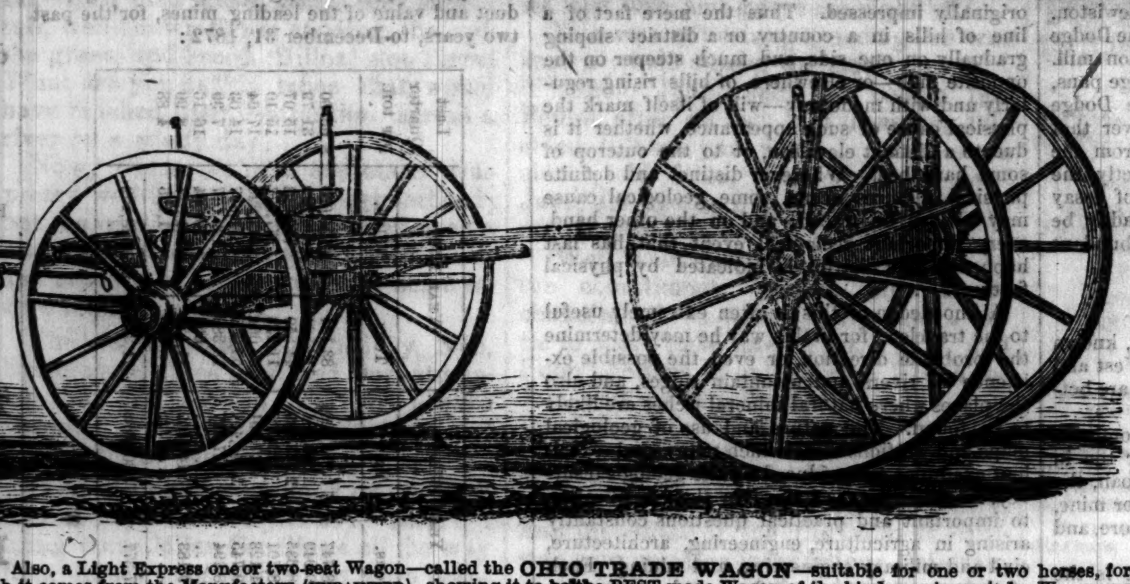

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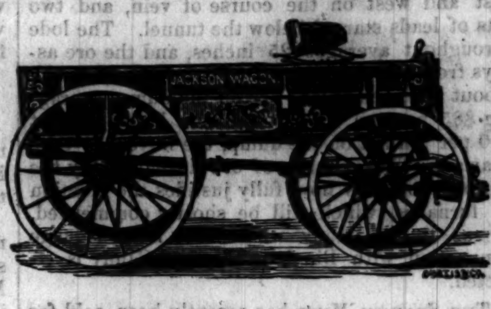

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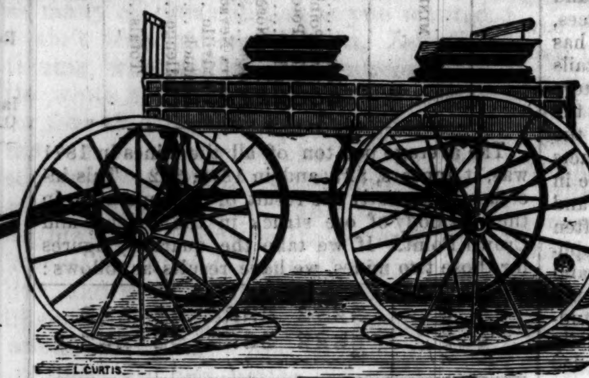

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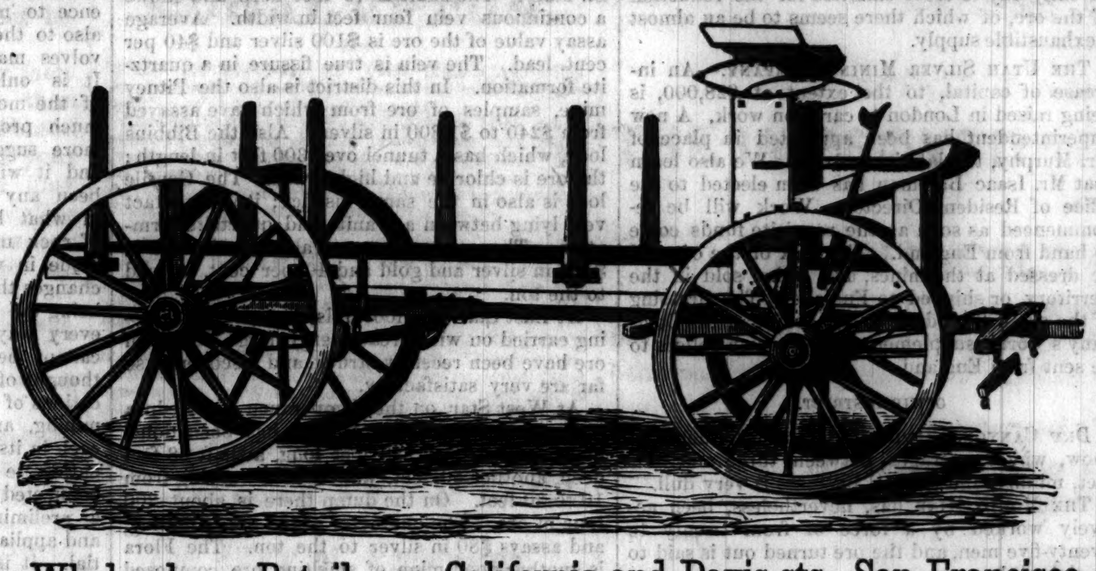

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DR. SHERMAN.—The editors of the *Post* make the following amende honorable concerning Dr. Sherman: Some time since we published a communication reflecting upon Dr. Sherman, in his specialty of treating rupture, and commented upon it. We are now convinced that we have done Dr. Sherman injustice, as unimpeachable evidences of his skill and success in a number of cases have been afforded us by gentlemen of this city who were patients of his, and who have given us the fullest assurance that he has performed remarkable cures. Some of these persons had been suffering for years, and had vainly tried to obtain relief in other ways. These patients, so far from thinking the strictures made upon Dr. Sherman just, believe him to be particularly skillful in this specialty, are profuse in their expressions of gratitude, and unhesitatingly declare that sufferers can trust themselves in his hands with full confidence in his ability. We make this statement in justice to Dr. Sherman.—*Evening Post, March 24, 1873.*"

MARRIAGES.

WILKIE-LITTLE—In this city, March 27th, by Rev. M. M. Gibson, Andrew Wilkie, of Fifeshire, Scotland, to Esther Little, of San Francisco.

WHITE-McKENZY—In Sacramento, March 24th, by Rev. I. E. Dwinell, John White, of Merced, to Mary F. McKenzy, of Sacramento.

SLAVEN-MUNSON—In Sacramento, March 23d, by Rev. N. Slater, John W. Slaven, of Sacramento, formerly of San Luis Obispo, to Mary C. Munson, of Sutter county.

JACKSON-HUNT—In Marysville, 22d inst., by Rev. Dr. McKaig, Mr. Frank M. Jackson to Miss Lizzie Hunt.

GRAHAM-RUSS—In Hydesville, Humboldt Co., Cal., March 6th, by Rev W. C. Stewart, Mr. John G. Graham to Miss Augusta Russ, all of Humboldt Co., California.

CULTER-SPRING—At Arcata, March 13th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Mr. Stanley, Mr. T. D. Culter to Miss Fannie Spring.

DEATHS.

HOOK—In this city, March 27th, Miss Ann Hook, a native of Sydney, Australia, aged 37 years.

LACY—In this city, March 21st, Nettie, wife of Harry Lacy, aged 25 years.

ROBINSON—In this city, March 22d, Anna, wife of R. W. Robinson, aged 56 years.

BROWN—In this city, March 26th, Geo. F. Brown, a native of Nantucket, Mass., aged 41 years.

ADAMS—In Sacramento, March 27th, Robert H. Adams, son of R. H. Adams, of Oakland, and late salesman of E. H. Jones & Co., San Francisco, aged 28 years.

COFFIN—At Germ City, Union county, Oregon, Arthur Coffin, son of the late Gorham Coffin, of Nantucket, Mass., aged 46 years.

BYRD—In Sacramento, March 25th, Mrs. Matilda Byrd, a native of Missouri, aged 54 years.

ROSS—In Sacramento, March 26th, Fanny, wife of Henry Ross, a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 22 years.

WOMBLE—In Sacramento, March 27th, Ann B., wife of J. R. Womble, a native of Sussex Co., Va., aged 58 years.

GROFF—Near Lincoln, Placer county, March 24th, Daniel Groff, a native of Lancaster county, Penn., aged 48 years.

CHITTENDEN—In Marysville, March 24th, Wm. S. Chittenden, aged 34 years.

ABBE—In Oakland, March 24th, S. R. Abbe, aged 44 years.

O'GRADY—In Vallejo, March 24, John O'Grady, aged 74 years.

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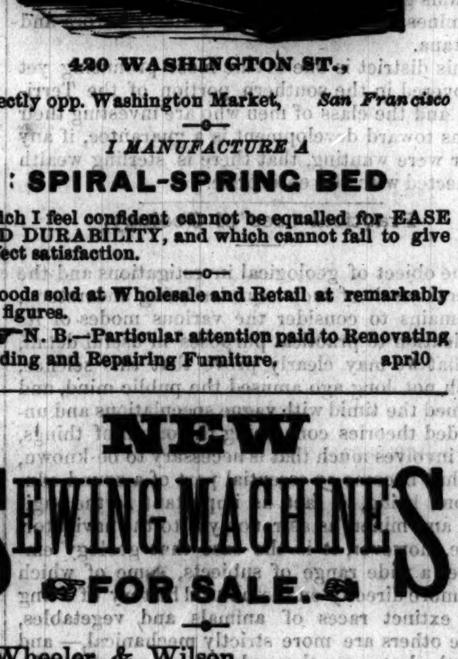

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WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

—o—

Quotations, it should be understood, are intended to represent the wholesale prices obtainable for entire invoices.

Legal Tenders are quotable at 89¼ buying and 89¾ selling.

DUTIES.—Custom Dues are payable in gold coin only. Discriminating duties attaches on all importations in vessels not exempt from the discriminating duty. Unclaimed goods in store are subject to sale by auction at the expiration of one year. The standard ton is 2,240 ℔s.

—o—

Bread—

DUTY 20 PER CENT. AD. VAL.

Pilot ₱ ℔	— 5 @— 6
Medium	— 4½ @— —
Ship	— 3½ @— —
Crackers in tins	— 8 @— 9
Soda Biscuit	— 4½ @— 6
Cakes in tins	— 8 @— 10

Candles—

DUTY: On Stearine and Adamantine 5c ₱ ℔. Sperm, Paraffine and Wax, pure or mixed, 8c; all others 2½c.

Sperm, ₱ ℔	— 34 @— 35
Paraffine	— 32 @— 33
Adamantine	— 13½ @— 18½
do California	— 16 @— 17½
Grant's	— 17½ @— —
Gross & Co.	— 17½ @— 19
Harkness' Wax	— 20 @— —

Cement, etc.—

Rosendale	3 25 @ 3 75
California	3 75 @ 4 —
Plaster, Cal'd	4 — @ 4 50

Coal—

DUTY: Bituminous 75c, on Slack or Slum 40c.

Australian	11 50 @12 —
California	6 50 @ 8 50
Cumberland cks	20 — @21 —
do bulk	18 — @ —
Cannel	14 — @15 —
Coos Bay	14 — @ —
Lehigh	14 — @16 —
Liverpool	19 — @11 —
West Hartley	12 — @13 —
Scotch	10 — @11 —
Scranton	13 — @14 —
Seattle	11 — @ — —
Vancouver Island	11 50 @12 —

Coffee—(Free.)

Ceylon	— 19 @— —
Costa Rica	— 17 @— 19
Guatamala	— 17 @— 19
Java O G ₱ ℔	— 22 @— 22½
Kona, green	— 18 @— —
Manila	— 16 @— 17
Rio	— @— 19

Cordage—

DUTY: Tarred, 3c ₱ ℔. Untarred Manilla 2½c, and others untarred 3½ ₱ ℔.

Manila, Cal	— 18 @— 18½
Tarred Cordage	— 13 @— 13½
Bale Rope	— 17 @— 17½
Flax Rope	— 15½ @— 16

Dry Goods—

DOMESTIC.

Drills, bro. 30 in	— 15½ @— 16
Sheetings, br'n Stand'd 36 in.	— 14 @— 15
Shirting br 30 in	— 9 @— 11
Cotton Flannel heavy	— 22 @— 32
Cottonades	— 25 @— 35
De'ms heavy 28 inch	— 18 @— 28
Hickory stripes heavy 28 inch	— 14 @— 20
Print's, Merm'c & Cochecos	— 11½ @— 12½
Ticks, heavy 36 in	— 18 @— 30
Cotton Duck 1 @10	— 48 @— 60
Kentucky J'ns	— 16 @— 37½

FOREIGN.

Drills, blue 25 inch	— 20 @— 40
Hickory Stripes 26 inch	— 12½ @— 18
Cottonades 26 inch	— 25 @— 40
Denims 26 inch	— 12 @— 14
Table Damasks bleached Union, 7-4@8-4	— 50 @— 75
Diaper, Russia	— — @— 25
Burlaps, 36 inch	— 10½ @— 11
Print, 32 inch English	— 18 @— 20
Sheetings br 36 inch	— 42 @— 14
Flax Canvas, English No. 1 to 0, ₱ bolt	9 — @14 —

Flour—

Alviso Mills	4 75 @ 5 75
Commercial Mills	4 75 @ 5 75
Golden Gate	5 — @ 5 75
Santa Clara Mills	5 — @ 5 75
Oregon	4 50 @ 5 75

Fish—

Sardines, half box	4 12½ @ —
Sardines, qr box	2 50 @ —
Cod, dry, ₱ ℔	— 7 @— 9
do Eastern	— 6 @— 8
Salmon, pickled, ₱ ℔	— 2½ @— 3
Do smoked	— 7 @— 7½
Mackerel No. 1 ₱ hf bbl	8 — @ 9 50
Do No. 1, ₱ kitt	2 25 @ 2 50

Fruits and Preserves—

DUTY: Prunes ₱ ℔ 1c; Plums, 2½c; Dates, 1c; Currants, 1c; Figs, 1½c; Raisins, all, 2½c; Green, Ripe or Dried, not specified, 10 ₱ cent ad val; preserved in sugar, brandy, or molasses, 35 ₱ cent. ad val. Prepared vegetables, meats, fish, poultry, etc., 35 ₱ cent. ad val. Walnuts, 3c ₱ ℔.

Apples, dried	— 6 @— 7½
Peaches, dried	— 8 @— 9
Figs, Smyrna	— 20 @— 22½
Prunes, Hunga	— 11 @— 11½
Raisins, Layer, ₱ box	3 — @ 4 —
Currants, Z'te	— 8 @— 11
Citron	— 43 @— 45
Almonds, Marseilles, ₱ ℔	— 18 @— 20
Almonds Lane	— 22 @— 25
Chili Walnuts	— — @— 12
Peanuts, California	— 3 @— 5
Ginger, Preserved, ₱ case	— — @ 5 50
Ass. Pie Fruit, qts Am.	3 — @ 3 25
Cranberries ₱ gall	— 50 @— 60
Currant Jelly, 2-℔ tins	4 25 @ 5 —
Honey, 2-℔ tins	3 75 @ 4 25
Green Corn	3 — @ 3 25
Green Peas	3 — @ 3 50
Oysters	2 75 @ 3 75
Clams	3 50 @ 3 75
Lobsters, 2-℔ tins	3 50 @ 3 75
Turkey, 2-℔ tins	4 50 @ 4 75
Chicken	4 50 @ 4 75
Gherkins, qts	2 25 @ 2 50
Cucumbers kgs, ₱ gall	— 40 @— 42½

Grain—

Wheat, California	1 50 @ 1 90
Wheat, Oregon	1 75 @ 1 85
Barley, new	1 35 @ 1 37½
Barley, Brewing	1 35 @ 1 40
Oats	2 — @ 2 25
Corn, White	1 25 @ 1 30
Beans, Bayos	3 25 @ 4 25
Do, white	4 25 @ 4 75

Gunny Bags—

DUTY: Valued at less than 7c ₱ sq yd, 1½c ₱ ℔; over 7c ₱ sq yd, 2½c.

In bales, each	— — @— 17

Gunpowder—

DUTY: Valued at 20c ₱ ℔, 6c ₱ ℔, and 20 ₱ cent. ad val; over 20c, 10c. ₱ ℔, and 20 ₱ cent. ad val.

California Blasting	— — @ 3 —
Dupont's Blasting, iron kegs	— — @ 3 —
Hazard do do. Canisters	— — @ 3 —
Hazard K R P ₱ ℔	— — @— 50
Do Am. Sporting	— — @— 75
Dupont F F F G	— — @— 50
Do Eagle Duck	— — @— 70
Do Dim Grain	— — @ 1 —

Hay—

California, ₱ ton	— — @22 50

Hides.—(Free.)

Dry, ₱ ℔	— 18 @— 19½
Green salted	— 9 @— 10

Hops—

DUTY: 5 cts ₱ ℔.

California, 1871	— 30 @— 35
Do 1872	— 45 @— 50

Lime—

California	1 75 @ 2 —

Lumber—

DUTY: Timber squared, 1c ₱ cubic foot. Sawed Boards, Planks, Deals and other Lumber of Hemlock, Whitewood, Sycamore and Basswood, $1 ₱ M, board measure, all other Wood and Sawed Lumber, 50c ℔ M; Hubs, Posts, Last Blocks, Wagon Blocks, Oarand Heading Blocks etc., 20 ₱ cent.; Pickets and Palings, 20 ₱ cent.; Laths, 15c ₱ M; Shingles 35c ₱ M; Pine Clapboards, $1 50 ₱ M.

Humboldt, assorted, ₱ M	20 — @32 50
Puget Sound do	17 — @28 —
Redwood Boards	20 — @22 50
Redwood Floor	30 — @32 50
Do Fencing	20 — @ —
Pt. Orf'd Cedar	40 — @42 50
Eastern Lumber	70 — @75 —
Do Oak, Hickory and Ash Plank	75 — @85 —
Shingles	3 — @ 3 50
Laths, California	3 — @ 3 25

Matches

DUTY: 35 ₱ cent.

Parlor	— — @ 3 25
California	— — @ 2 00

Matting

DUTY: 30 ₱ cent.

China 4-4 cargo	5 50 @ 6 00
China 5-4 cargo	5 50 @ 6 —
China 6-4 cargo	6 — @ 7 —
China 4-4 contract	7 — @ 7 50
China 5-4 contract	10 — @— —
China 6-4 contract	11 — @— —

Metals—

IRON—DUTY: Pig $7 ₱ ton; Railroad 70c ₱ 100 ℔s; Bar, 1@1½c ₱ ℔; Sheet, polished, 3c ₱ ℔, common, 1¼@1½c ₱ ℔; Plate, 1½c ₱ ℔; Pipe, 1½, Galvanized, 2½c.

Scotch and English Pig	57 50 @60 —
Refined Bar, good assortment, ₱ ℔	— 4½ @— 5
Boiler, 1 @ 4	— 5½ @— 6
Plate, No, 5 @ 10	— 6½ @— 6¾
Sheet, 10 @ 13	— 6½ @— 7

COPPER—DUTY: Sheathing, 45 ₱ cent.; Pig and Bar 5c ₱ ℔.

Braziers	— 35 @— 38
Sheathing ₱ ℔	— 38 @— —
Composition Nails	— 28 @— —

TIN PLATES—DUTY: 15 ₱ cent. ad val.

Plates, charcoal IX ₱ box	14 50 @15 —
Plates, IC Charcoal	13 50 @14 —
Roofing Plates	13 — @13 50
Banca Tin Slabs ₱ ℔	— 40 @— 42½

STEEL.

English Cast Steel ₱ ℔	— 16 @— 17

QUICKSILVER.

Per ℔	— — @— 92½

LEAD.

Pig ₱ ℔	— 5¾ @— 6
Sheet	— 9 @— —
Pipe	— 8½ @— —
Bar	— 6½ @— 7

ZINC.

Sheet ₱ ℔	— 9½ @— 10

Molasses and Syrups—

DUTY: On Molasses, 5c ₱ gall.

Molasses, Hawaiian	— 22½ @— 27½
Syrup, Eastern, 5 gal kegs	— 60 @— 65
San Francisco, 5 gal kegs	— 60 @— —
Do hf bbls	— 55 @— —
Do bbls	— 52½ @— —

Naval Stores—

DUTY: Oakum, free; other kinds, 20 ₱ cent. Anchors, $2 25 ₱ 100 ℔s; Chain Cables, $2 25 ₱ 100 ℔s.

Pitch ₱ bbl	7 — @ 8 —
Tar ₱ bbl	7 — @ 8 —
Rosin	7 — @8 —
Oakum, Navy, ₱ bale of 50 ℔s	4 — @ 4 50
Anchors ₱ ℔	— 8 @— 8½
Chains and Cables ₱ ℔	— 7 @— 7½

Oil—

DUTY: Sperm, Whale, and other Fish Oils of foreign Fisheries, Neats foot, 20 ₱ cent; Hempseed, Rapeseed, Flaxseed and Linseed, 30c ₱ gall; Kerosene, crude, 15 cts ₱ gall; refined, 40 cts ₱ gall; Olive, not salad, 25c ₱ gall; Salad, $1 ₱ gall; Palm, free.

Cocoa Nut	— — @— 60
Olive Plagniol	4 75 @ 5 50
Linseed	1 05 @ 1 10
China Nut in cans	— 70 @— 80
Sperm, crude	1 40 @ 1 50
Whale	— 40 @— 42½
Polar, crude	— 70 @— 75
Lard	— 95 @ 1 15
Coal, Refined Petroleum	— 35 @— 36
Devoe's Brilliant	— 42 @— 44
Long Island	— 40 @— 41

Poultry—

Hens and Roosters	8 — @10 —
Spring Chickens	6 — @ 7 50
Ducks, tame	10 — @12 —
Geese, tame, ₱ doz	14 — @16 —
Turkeys, ₱ ℔	— 18 @— 21
Dressed Turkeys, ₱ ℔	— 20 @— 21
Hare	2 50 @ 3 50
Doves, ₱ doz	— 75 @ 1 —
Wild Ducks	1 — @ 3 —
Wild Geese, ₱ doz	2 — @ 3 —
Quail, ₱ doz	2 — @ —

Cattle—

Mutton	— — @— 8
Calves, ₱ ℔	— 9 @— 10
Hogs on foot	— 6 @— 6½
Hogs dressed, ₱ ℔	— 7½ @— 9½

Provisions—

Beef, Family Mess, hf bbl	9 — @10 —
Pork, X clear, ₱ bbl	19 — @20 —
Hams, Sugar	14 @15 —
Bacon, domestic	— 11 @— 13
Lard 10 ℔ tins	— 10½ @— 11
Butter, Overland	— 15 @— 25
Butter, California	— 25 @— 30
Butter, Oregon	— 18 @— 20
Cheese	— 12 @— 16
Eggs, fresh	— 27½ @— 30
" Oregon	— 23 @— 25